

INTERNATIONAL

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## Warsaw to Free 1,000 Activists And Ease Curbs

**WARSAW** — The martial law regime announced Wednesday it would release 1,000 persons from detention, lift the night curfew and ease restrictions on travel and communications, beginning next week.

It said Jan Kulaj, who led the farmers' branch of the suspended independent union Solidarity, already had been released.

The announcement, broadcast on television, was the most significant easing of martial-law curbs since the Dec. 13 military takeover ended 16 months of labor upheaval and social reform here.

It came hours after Archbishop Jozef Glemp announced in Rome that Pope John Paul II was postponing his August visit to Poland. The Polish-born pope may have agreed to put off the trip in exchange for human rights concessions by the martial-law authorities.

"I believe that the pope's trip must be postponed for a little while," Archbishop Glemp said after his weekly general audience in St. Peter's Square. Polish sources at the Vatican said that his statement meant that the trip already had been postponed. The archbishop, asked if the trip would take place next year, replied: "No, unless the situation calms down."

### Talks on Church Policy

Archbishop Glemp, Poland's Roman Catholic primate, is in Vatican City this week for talks with the pope about church policy opposing martial law. He met with the Polish leader, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, on Sunday, the eve of his departure.

The archbishop had called on the government repeatedly this month to release the women who make up about 20 percent of the 3,100 persons interned under martial law. Nearly all those detained are Solidarity activists.

Mr. Kulaj, who represented the 2.5 million private farmers among Solidarity's 9.5 million members, has been held in isolation since the crackdown. His release indicated the importance the Communist regime placed on private farmers, who produce about 70 percent of Poland's food.

The announcement Wednesday

said: "Because of the further stabilization of the situation in the country, the minister of internal affairs has ordered the release of 800 persons interned and placed on leave 200."

"The decision affects those persons whose behavior up to now allows the conclusion that their further behavior will not become a threat to social peace and the security of the state."

### Kulaj Statement Reported

It did not mention the ruling Military Council's stand on reviving Solidarity, and did not say if the union's leader, Lech Walesa, would be among those released.

It said, however, that Mr. Kulaj, the head of Rural Solidarity, was freed and quoted him as saying he would "welcome" the chance to work with the state-controlled farmers' organization.

The government also announced that the 11 p.m.-to-5 a.m. curfew imposed in December would be lifted Sunday and that the decision to reimpose it would be left to provincial governors.

Other curbs it said would be lifted in May include:

- Permit requirements for gatherings and assemblies organized by approved government committees, conferences, training meetings and courses set up by operating social groups and tourist excursions organized by factories and institutions.

- A ban on travel to areas along the Czechoslovak border.

- A ban on issuing visas for representatives of industrial firms and foreign trade or diplomatic missions.

- Requirements that operators place domestic telephone calls.

Both the Military Council and the Interior Ministry issued separate communiqués, however, warning that the eased restrictions did not mean an end to arrests and detentions.

"Interment can be applied throughout the duration of martial law," the Interior Ministry said. "Decisions on internment are made also with respect to persons who, after their release from isolation centers, have not taken the opportunity to return to normal life and resumed illegal activity."



Pope John Paul II talked with Archbishop Jozef Glemp, left, during his weekly general audience.

## Haig Speech on Policy Is Viewed As Setting Stage for Moscow Talks

By Michael Getler

Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., in a speech that appeared to set the stage for opening discussions with Moscow on reducing strategic nuclear arms, said that "nothing is to be gained by appearing to fear diplomatic discussions" with the Kremlin on this subject.

His remarks Tuesday came during a speech to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in Washington that the secretary personally touted as "an important foreign policy address."

Contending that "important changes are taking place in the world and in the Soviet empire that may make Moscow more amenable to the virtues of restraint," Mr. Haig said, "We can no more solve our problems by avoiding the negotiating table than by resting our hopes on it alone."

In Mr. Haig's view, "Soviet prospects have dimmed" at home and around the world, with "Moscow's allies in deep economic trou-

ble ... the Soviet growth rate declining ... and agricultural shortfalls persist." The United States, he said, therefore has "an historic opportunity in dealing with the Soviet Union" — but made no mention of the current imbroglio involving Britain and Argentina in the South Atlantic. He warned those calling for withdrawal of U.S. troops from Europe or trade barriers against Japan that, as Churchill said, "the only thing worse than fighting with allies is fighting without them."

### Meant for Kremlin

Although Mr. Haig's message appears to have been aimed especially at those now maneuvering for power in Moscow as the era of President Leonid I. Brezhnev draws to a close, officials said it was also meant for the current regime in the Kremlin.

Informed sources said Tuesday that they expected President Reagan to make a major speech on East-West relations next month and that it likely would include an announcement of a proposed starting date for the strategic arms talks.

Mr. Haig appeared to challenge hardline U.S. critics of negotiations about the inconsistencies of their arguments. "We cannot claim that we are too weak to negotiate and at the same time insist that we

are strong enough for a policy of all-out confrontation" with Moscow.

In the speech, Mr. Haig also delivered a strong defense of U.S. alliances — but made no mention of the current imbroglio involving Britain and Argentina in the South Atlantic. He warned those calling for withdrawal of U.S. troops from Europe or trade barriers against Japan that, as Churchill said, "the only thing worse than fighting with allies is fighting without them."

### Third World Ties

In a third major element of his speech, the secretary also called for the West to "seize this opportunity" to develop better ties with leaders of developing countries of the "Third World, even those with ties to Communism."

"Marxist-Leninist ideology has often been the locomotive that brought them to power," Mr. Haig said, "but it has not become an engine for progress ... and many countries with direct experience of

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## London Will Blockade Falkland Islands Friday With Total Air, Sea Ban

By R.W. Apple Jr.

New York Times Service

**LONDON** — Britain escalated its military pressure on Argentina Wednesday with the announcement that it would impose a total sea and air blockade around the Falkland Islands on Friday.

The announcement of the blockade, which applies to all ships and planes, civil and military, of all nations, came as both countries weighed a last-minute peace plan submitted by the U.S. secretary of state, Alexander M. Haig Jr. According to British and American sources, it contained no guarantee of ultimate Argentine sovereignty and no pledge of self-determination for the islanders. It was therefore considered unlikely to win acceptance either in Buenos Aires or in London.

At the same time, military planners in London confirmed that small troop units had already been put ashore in the Falklands, which have been held by the Argentines since April 2. Their task is to pave the way for the large-scale invasion that is expected soon by British politicians. The junta in Buenos Aires predicted that major landings of some sort were anticipated in 24 to 48 hours.

Military analysts expected a first strike in a remote area of the South Atlantic archipelago, well away from the main concentrations of Argentine troops. The islands offer many potential landing sites.

### Destination Reached

By announcing the blockade and setting the stage for a military showdown with Argentina, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government indirectly confirmed that the main section of the British task force had reached its destination. The plan of an air blockade will require the surface-to-air missiles carried by the fleet's destroyers and frigates and the Harrier jets based on carriers.

The Ministry of Defense said that the blockade, an intensification of the "maritime exclusion zone" established April 12, would take effect at noon Friday, London time. It warned that any ship or plane entering the area, any ship in the harbor at Port Stanley and any plane on the ground at the Falklands airstrip would be regarded as hostile and will be liable to be attacked. "Asked about Soviet ships that have trailed the task force on its 8,000-mile (12,800-kilometer) voyage to the South Atlantic, a ministry spokesman said, 'Every nation must take account of the zone.'"

As the crisis moved toward a climax, there were also the following developments:

- Opposition support for the prime minister's strategy eroded significantly, with the Labor Party's governing body, the National Executive Committee, unanimously approving a motion urging Mrs. Thatcher to avoid further escalation.

- One of the almost 200 Argentine prisoners seized in the British recapture on Monday of South Georgia, 800 miles east of the Falklands, was said by the Defense Ministry to have died in "a serious incident." No details were given, but a board of inquiry is to investigate the episode.

- Britain's allies in Europe, who have voted economic sanctions against Argentina, were reported to be urging Mrs. Thatcher to continue to seek a peaceful settlement and to be cautioning that they might have to reevaluate their position.

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Prime Minister Thatcher greeted a Thai delegation at Downing Street after an emergency Cabinet meeting on the Falklands.

## Argentina Considers Last-Minute U.S. Plan

From Agency Dispatches

**BUENOS AIRES** — Argentina is studying a last-minute U.S. peace proposal for settling the Falklands dispute and is keeping open all diplomatic channels for negotiation, an Argentine spokesman said Wednesday.

But the ruling junta also said in a communiqué that British military operations were expected in the Falklands area in 24 to 48 hours and warned that it may strike at the British before they try to enforce a land and sea blockade.

"There comes a time that a defensive action must necessarily become an offensive action, and we will make that decision at the proper moment," the communiqué said. It came shortly after an announcement by the British Defense Ministry that an air and sea blockade would be imposed Friday morning around the islands.

### 'Yellow Alert'

On Tuesday, the junta put the country on "yellow alert," in preparation for a possible invasion of the islands. Civil defense personnel, doctors, police and firefighters in the province nearest the Falklands were placed on 24-hour call.

About 1,800 miles (2,880 kilometers) of coastline were put off limits and 48 foreign reporters were given until noon Thursday to leave the southern city of Comodoro Rivadavia, which is a staging area for airlifting troops and supplies to the islands.

Presidential spokesman Rodolfo Balbierro said Wednesday that a new offer by the United States to send Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. to Buenos Aires on a peace mission had not been rejected.

In Washington, officials said the United States had given Buenos Aires detailed proposals for settling the dispute. The proposals, which are being referred to by Argentine officials as an American plan, are actually refinements of ideas that have evolved from Mr. Haig's contacts with both Argentina and Britain, they said.

The officials said the proposals call for Argentina to withdraw

from the Falklands in accordance with a United Nations Security Council resolution, and for Britain to ease its military pressure in the area.

This would set the stage for a period of negotiations over the islands' status, during which the islanders would be able to express their views. U.S. military units would be sent to the area to monitor the pullback of forces of both sides.

The State Department has not publicly discussed the elements of Mr. Haig's proposal because of the sensitivity of the diplomatic effort. U.S. officials suggested that they now are willing to discuss the broad outline of the proposals because of what they called misunderstandings that had arisen.

Some Argentine officials were quoted Tuesday as saying a suggestion that Mr. Haig should return to Buenos Aires for further talks had been rebuffed by the Argentine government. U.S. officials said that was not true.

Mr. Haig is prepared to fly to Buenos Aires in a renewed attempt to avert war, U.S. officials said Wednesday.

They said that Mr. Haig had decided that it "would be better to present our ideas directly to the Argentine government," rather than dealing with Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Méndez, who has been in Washington for a meeting of the Organization of American States.

They said that Mr. Haig conveyed the U.S. proposals to Mr. Costa Méndez early this week. Mr. Haig and the Argentine minister were to have met Sunday to discuss the ideas. But a meeting was postponed by the Argentines after British forces moved to recapture South Georgia Island, 800 miles (1,280 kilometers) east of the Falklands.

Nevertheless, the two men conferred extensively by telephone.

"Now we're in a holding pattern, waiting for a response to the proposals," a U.S. official said Wednesday. "The Argentines have not rejected them."

## Return of Sinai Leaves Egypt With Huge Building Task

### Ambitious Projects Seek To Rival Israeli Success

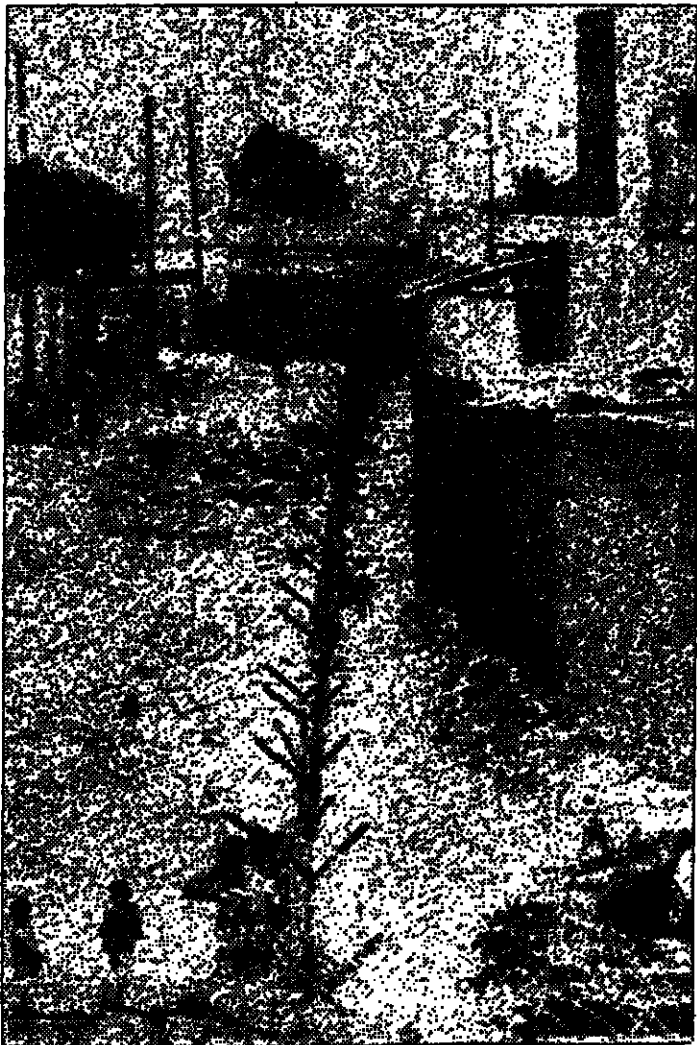
By David Lamb

Los Angeles Times Service

**SHARM EL SHEIKH, Egypt** — Having gotten back the Sinai, Egypt is now faced with the problem of what to do with this huge chunk of real estate that no one besides the Israelis ever bothered to develop.

Its plans, announced piecemeal over the past few weeks, are ambitious ones, designed to transform the barren desert into a productive oasis, but they do not include asking for help from the one people who are masters at this task — the Israelis.

Traditionally the Sinai has been dismissed as nothing but a military buffer zone unfit for any humans



The boundary fence in Rafah, divided when Egypt took control of the Sinai Peninsula. The patrol jeep at the right is Israeli.

## Jerusalem Mood Is Testy Over Razing of Villages

By David K. Shipler

New York Times Service

**JERUSALEM** — Sunday's withdrawal from Sinai has left Israel in a testy mood.

The compromise in the south has reinforced a toughened posture on other fronts, especially toward the Palestinian Arabs in Lebanon and the West Bank. A period of tension is foreseen, with the risk of warfare across the Lebanese border remaining high.

The briefly amiable mood that came from the sheer fact of relinquishing the military asset of the Sinai than from the way it was done — the Jewish militants barricaded in settlements, screaming prayers and

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curse, threatening violence against themselves and soldiers, being manacled and dragged writhing from behind their fortifications.

The protesters failed to stop the withdrawal, but they achieved another of their goals, which was to traumatize the country so that nobody, at least now, can imagine ever dismantling Jewish settlements on the West Bank.

They accomplished this with the cooperation of Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, for it was his decision to send a battalion of bulldozers against the concrete apartments of Yamit, the seaside town that was the stronghold of the militants.

He argued that eviction once and for all would be easier if there were no town left for the protesters to infiltrate again.

But the demolition of the buildings had more impact on Israel than the eviction of the people. Even liberal-minded Israelis who denounced the demonstrators as chauvinists and fanatics were in anguish as they watched the first voluntary destruction of a Jewish settlement in the history of the Zionist movement; it seemed to contravene a fundamental ethic of Zionism, the principle by which a Jewish state had been created, piece by piece, settlement by settlement.

Mr. Sharon, the chief architect of Israel's settlement program on the West Bank, moved swiftly to heal the national suffering by turning the anguish into a renewed settlement drive.

He said that Sinai would be the final compromise. His ministry took out full-page ads inviting the public to inauguration ceremonies Wednesday, independence day, at 11 new settlements, eight of them on the West Bank. Plans for an additional seven, five of them on the West Bank, were completed.

### Eternal Sovereignty

Moreover, Prime Minister Menachem Begin repeated Israel's claim to eternal sovereignty over the occupied West Bank, notwithstanding the Camp David accords' provision that after a five-year period of Palestinian "autonomy," or self-administration under Israeli occupation, the status of the territory will be resolved in negotiations among Israel, Egypt, Jordan and the Palestinians.

"My opinion," Mr. Begin told the Egyptian weekly Mayo in an interview published Monday, "is that after the transitional period, we shall put out the claim to our paternal right, and then, if it is decreed that it should be Israel's sovereignty over that part of

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except soldiers and nomads. The British colonialists used it as a protective strip between Egypt and the Turkish empire and later the Egyptians used it for the same purpose to separate themselves from the Israelis.

But the Israelis captured the Sinai in 1967 and, until withdrawing Sunday under terms of the Camp David accords, managed to accomplish more in 15 years than others had done in centuries. They paved roads, built tourist hotels, settlements and airports, installed telephone lines and planted trees and flowers that helped make the desert bloom.

The Egyptians are keenly aware of the Sinai's economic potential and the fact that they will appear incompetent if they ignore the peninsula after the Israelis nurtured it. The government of President Hosni Mubarak will hold a conference May 5 to discuss the Sinai's development. In the meantime it is studying how to implement the promises it already has made.

Every bedouin, the government says, will get five acres and a house. There will be an apartment for every married laborer. Six police departments, nine passport offices and three colleges will be established. Water will be piped in from the Nile, telephone connections with the rest of Egypt will be set up and the area around El Arish, President Mubarak said last year, will be the prototype of the Sinai's "green revolution."

Egypt envisions the Sinai absorbing as many as 2 million people — or one of every 22 citizens — from its overcrowded cities. Several sites along the Gulf of Aqaba are being considered as possible international tourist attractions.

Even with the \$160 million Egypt plans to spend for development in the Sinai, some of these plans are so ambitious as to be implausible. Others may be difficult to achieve because the 250,000 mostly nomadic Sinai inhabitants — who are exempt from paying taxes to Egypt — have never felt any particular sense of national loyalty to any country.

The Sinai's prime economic value at this point is oil. The Alma oil fields in southern Sinai, which the Israelis developed during their occupation, and the offshore wells in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aqaba earn Egypt about \$2.5 billion a year. That region was returned to Egypt during the earlier stages of Israel's phased-out withdrawal that began in May, 1979.

The Sinai also produces substantial quantities of dates and olives, and with its stark vistas, rugged mountains, endless beaches and excellent scuba diving could become an important tourist center.

### INSIDE

#### New Debate on Failed Hostage Rescue

New disclosures on the U.S. military's aborted attempt to rescue American hostages from Iran two years ago have reopened the debate about that "searing national experience." Insights, Page 6.

#### Focus on Thailand

A report on Thailand, which is celebrating the bicentennial anniversary of the present dynasty and the founding of Bangkok, appears today on Pages 9S-12S.

### TOMORROW

#### Banking and Finance in Italy

A special supplement looking at banking and finance in Italy will appear on Friday.



WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Seoul Minister Quits Over Killings

SEOUL — South Korea's interior minister resigned on Wednesday in connection with the killing of 56 persons by a drunken policeman. A presidential spokesman said that the new minister was Ro Tae Woo, a retired general who played a role in the rise to power of President Chun Doo Hwan. Gen. Ro, 49, is viewed by diplomats in Seoul as the second most influential figure in South Korea after the president. He retired from the army in July after commanding its intelligence service. Sub Chung Hwa quit as interior minister after the eight-hour rampage through five villages by policemen Woo Bum Kong, who killed the 56 persons with rifles and grenades, then killed himself, after arguing with his common-law wife. Mr. Suh visited the villages and said that he had to take responsibility for the deaths because Mr. Woo was his subordinate.

Montazeri Seen as Next Iran Leader

LONDON — Ayatollah Hossein Ali Montazeri, a hard-line fundamentalist cleric, is the favored choice to lead Iran after Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini dies, Ayatollah Khomeini's son said Wednesday. Hojatoleslam Ahmad Khomeini told the Tehran newspaper Ertisat that Ayatollah Montazeri, because of his part in the struggle against the shah and his status as a distinguished theologian, "will undoubtedly have the future leadership of the revolution." He said a team of experts to be given the task of choosing a successor to Ayatollah Khomeini would vote for Ayatollah Montazeri, who is a top aide of the Iranian leader.

Britain Again Halts EEC Farm Accord

LUXEMBOURG — Britain on Wednesday repeated its refusal to allow increases in European Economic Community farm prices until it gets refunds on its EEC budget payments. Britain's attitude was made clear in a statement at the start of a meeting of EEC agriculture ministers meeting in Luxembourg, apparently dashing any hopes for an early settlement of the farm prices issue. The EEC Commission has proposed price increases averaging around 10.5 percent, and officials have said agreement on this could be reached. But Britain has linked its approval of the increases to more than \$1 billion per year in annual EEC budget refunds, for at least five years. The most its partners appeared ready to offer was \$800 million for three years.

Daily News Ends Talk With Allbritton

NEW YORK — The Tribune Co. of Chicago announced Wednesday that it has canceled its agreement with the Texas financier Joe Allbritton for the sale of the New York Daily News. A Tribune statement said that the Daily News has asked to meet with the Allied Printing Trades Council on Friday, and that there would be no additional comment before that meeting. The announcement was made two days after the Tribune Co. extended by five days to May 5 Mr. Allbritton's option to buy the paper. There was no immediate explanation about why the negotiations were canceled. Mr. Allbritton has asked \$70 million in savings from the unions through the elimination of 1,600 full-time jobs or their equivalent, a two-year wage freeze and a five-year, no-strike contract. He offered to share any future profits with remaining employees.

Rightists Claim French Kidnapping

PARIS — A rightist group claiming to have kidnapped a wealthy and controversial author demanded on Wednesday that President Francois Mitterrand fire his Communist ministers and cancel a natural gas contract with the Soviet Union. A previously unknown group calling itself the French Revolutionary Brigades sent a ransom note that spelled out its demands for the release of Jean-Eddern Halier, 46, who has been missing since Sunday night. "We kidnapped J.E. Halier because of his connivances with the Socialist-Communist government," the message said. The note included Mr. Halier's signature, which was verified by his wife. The group also demanded the cancellation of France's most recent agreement to buy Soviet natural gas from the Siberian pipeline, and demanded shipments of French aid to anti-Communist guerrillas in Afghanistan. The note did not say what would happen to Mr. Halier if the demands were not met.

Hijackers Seize Honduran Airliner

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — Guinean hijacked a domestic airliner with 49 persons aboard Wednesday and threatened to kill a U.S. banana company executive unless Honduras freed 20 political prisoners. The hijackers freed 14 persons, but kept the other passengers and crew aboard as hostages. Police said that the number of hijackers was not known but said there were at least two. The gunmen boarded the plane at La Ceiba, in northern Honduras, where the flight originated, officers said. "The hijackers say that if you don't free the prisoners, I will die," a passenger identified as Rick Master said during radio contact with the control tower of Tegucigalpa airport.

Strike Unites Lebanon for a Day

BEIRUT — Lebanon observed a one-day general strike on Wednesday to protest the killing of a senior Sunni Muslim cleric, uniting its rival Christian and Muslim communities for the first time since the civil war seven years ago. The strike closed shops, banks, schools, factories, and public and government offices throughout the country. It also brought traffic to a near halt as residents stayed home. Sheikh Ahmed Assaf, an Islamic leader and a vocal anti-Communist, was shot down by three assassins late Monday while driving home from a mosque in Moslem West Beirut, where he was leading prayers. The grand mufti, Sheikh Hassan Khaled, on Tuesday called for a general strike in Moslem West Beirut to protest the crime and to allow followers to participate in the funeral procession.

Haig Speech Foreshadows Moscow Talks

(Continued from Page 1) The Soviet embrace are quietly attempting to broaden their relations. Mr. Haig's defense of the alliance comes as sentiment grows among some in Congress to pull back U.S. troops from overseas because of a view that the allies are not carrying a fair share of the common military burden. Mr. Haig said the allies "must develop a broader vision and sense of responsibility consistent with their interests and strength. They cannot expect the U.S. to carry the same share of the burden when our respective capabilities have changed and their own desire for influence has grown."

Defense of Allies

But the main thrust of his remarks constituted a sharp defense of the allies that undoubtedly will be welcomed in friendly capitals. Mr. Haig said, "It is high time that our dialogue proceed on the basis of fact." Americans should not forget, he said, that the NATO allies "substantially increased their defense spending over the past decade while the United States was reducing its defense efforts." European members of NATO supply the highest percentage of nonnuclear air, ground and naval forces in Europe, he said. While the United States must exert strong leadership, Mr. Haig said, "the allies must know where we are going if we expect them to go with us. Their policies, especially in dealing with the Soviet Union, reflect not only differing perspectives of Soviet actions but also a tendency to hedge their bets against American swings between détente and confrontation."



VIOLENCE IN ULSTER — Twenty-four buses were blown up in Armagh, Northern Ireland, on Wednesday morning by armed, masked men who held employees at the city bus depot under gunpoint while explosives were planted, police said. Six buses remained.

At Least 14 Reported Hospitalized In Clashes in Gaza and West Bank

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE — At least 14 Arabs were reported hospitalized Wednesday with gunshot wounds, after widespread violent demonstrations broke out throughout the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. At least 12 other Arabs were treated for injuries and released, and an uncertain number of Israeli soldiers were hurt by thrown rocks. The most serious clashes took place in the marketplace of Nablus, on the West Bank north of Jerusalem, where Mayor Bassam Shaka was dismissed from office by the civilian administration several weeks ago over charges he had fomented "general agitation." According to Palestinian sources, Arab youths repeatedly stoned Israeli Army patrols. The soldiers shot at the demonstrators, wounding eight in two separate incidents. Seven of them, but mostly in the legs, feet and thighs, were aged 16 to 19, and one was a 60-year-old man, the Palestinians reported. The Nablus marketplace was placed under curfew. An Israeli soldier was hurt in Nablus, and an Israeli policeman was injured when a stone was thrown at his patrol car near the Shuafat refugee camp at the northern edge of Jerusalem. Other protests were reported in Ramallah, Beit Sahur, Hebron, and the Dheisheh refugee camp south of Bethlehem, where a bus transporting Israeli settlers was stoned. In the Gaza Strip, clashes in the Jabaliyah refugee camp left six Arab wounded by gunfire and five Israeli soldiers hurt by stones. No details of the disorders could be obtained from the army, because the spokesman's office was closed for Israel's independence day. But Palestinian journalists who gathered information from throughout the territories said that the protests were widespread, and involved most major population centers. In the Askar refugee camp near Nablus, Arab youths blocked roads with burning tires and stoned military vehicles, the Palestinian reported. Demonstrators tried to occupy a police station, but were driven back. In the Balata camp, south of Nablus, a 24-hour-a-day curfew remained in effect, and about 70 young men were summoned for questioning at the military headquarters, the reports said. At a village near Nablus, demonstrators waved a Palestinian flag and portraits of Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, according to the reports. Clashes took place when soldiers tried to take them down. The municipal council of Nablus, meanwhile, issued a statement condemning the Israeli authorities for allegedly appointing Israelis to take over municipal government functions after Mr. Shaka's dismissal.

Israeli Mood Is Testy After Settler Protests

(Continued from Page 1) the land, we will keep autonomy, full autonomy for the Palestinian Arabs, under all circumstances." Mr. Begin, using the biblical terms for the West Bank, made a similar claim on the territory last month, saying, "Our nation was born in Judea and Samaria, not in Jaffa and certainly not in Tel Aviv." To Judea and Samaria, our prophets prophesied, in Judea and Samaria the ancient Jewish culture, from which we are nurtured to this very day, was created. Judea and Samaria are occupied territory? Judea and Samaria were occupied territory by the Jordanians, who conquered the western part of the land of Israel. And once it was occupied territory by the Egyptians when they invaded Israel. But [now] it is not occupied territory. It is the land of Israel." Position Is Firm Emotions and policies change, and so do governments, and some Israelis believe the extraction of the demonstrators from Sinai without bloodshed proved "that it is quite possible, with relative ease and swiftness, to evacuate a settlement if and when the government decides to do so," as Eliahu Salpeter, a columnist, wrote Monday in the Hebrew-language daily Ha'aretz. But the Begin government's position is firm. In effect, it rejects the notion that the Sinai withdrawal can be a model for further peace agreements between Israel and the Arabs: the pullout is portrayed as unique, a single return of territory never to be repeated on the West Bank, the Golan Heights or the Gaza Strip. The moral of Egypt's initiative toward Israel — that the only way an Arab country can regain territory is by making peace — is thus made inapplicable to other Arab countries on other fronts. As a corollary to this main proposition, Mr. Shardon wishes to subdue the Palestinian Arabs on the West Bank by uprooting the Palestine Liberation Organization both there and in Lebanon. Although the cease-fire across the Lebanese border is again holding after Israeli air strikes last week, plans for an extensive ground operation by Israeli troops are reportedly ready to implement if there is a PLO attack. A Possible Goal These plans are said to involve such heavy assaults on PLO bases and headquarters in Beirut and southern Lebanon that the Palestinian guerrilla organizations would be driven out of Lebanon as effectively as they were driven out of Jordan by King Hussein in "Black September" 1970. This time, apparently, Mr. Sharon's objective would be to drive them back into Jordan, the majority of whose population is Palestinian, where they might ultimately overthrow the king and proclaim a Palestinian state, thereby relieving Israel of the pressure to grant them a Palestinian state on the West Bank. The scenario may be far-fetched, and there are indications that it is resisted by Mr. Begin, who does not usually regard warfare as an instrument of policy. But the mood of toughness is there, growing out of the painful withdrawal from Sinai. "There is a feeling," an official observed, "that we have done ourselves an injury, and now we have the right to be hard with our enemies."

Fahd Plan Support Reportedly Sought Again

By Thomas L. Friedman New York Times Service BEIRUT — Saudi Arabia has been contacting other Arab governments in an effort to organize another Arab summit conference that would approve a Saudi peace plan as the accepted Arab alternative to the Camp David accord, a top Palestinian Liberation Organization official said. Nayef Hawatmeh, leader of the Marxist-oriented Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the third-largest faction in the PLO coalition, said Tuesday in an interview that the Saudis want to establish the peace program of Crown Prince Fahd as a replacement for Camp David. He stated, however, that the PLO and a group of hard-line Arab states plan to hold their own meeting next month in Algiers to block Arab acceptance of the eight-point Fahd plan, which implicitly recognizes Israel's right to exist. Mr. Hawatmeh indicated that the Fahd proposals were likely to be the focus of a great deal of inter-Arab diplomacy in the coming months, as the conservative Arab regimes move closer to Egypt and the West Bank autonomy talks between Cairo and Jerusalem remain deadlocked. The rapprochement between the conservative Arab monarchies and Egypt seems to have begun already: The kings of Jordan and Morocco were reported Tuesday to have sent telegrams to President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt congratulating him on the return of Sinai. The Arab oil-producing states, argued Mr. Hawatmeh, are hoping that if they can substitute the Fahd plan for Camp David, they can reestablish relations with Egypt without feeling that they are endorsing the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. "In the coming few months," the guerrilla leader said, "Saudi Arabia will ask again for an Arab summit in order to put the Fahd plan on the table. They are already preparing for it. Maybe the summit will be held in Morocco or maybe Riyadh."

Tunisia Is Granted U.S. Arms Credit

WASHINGTON — Tunisia and the United States have signed an agreement opening an \$85-million line of credit to Tunisia for the purchase of U.S.-built weapons, a Pentagon spokesman said. Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger and his Tunisian counterpart, Salaheddine Bely, signed the agreement Tuesday. The Pentagon said Tunisia plans to buy C-130 transport aircraft, artillery and surface-to-air missiles in the coming year, and can apply the loan to any of the purchases. Tunisia recently ordered 54 M-60 tanks and 12 F-5 aircraft from the United States for \$265 million. The resolution reaffirmed previous assembly decisions on Palestinian rights, including the right to self-determination and statehood, and condemned Israeli actions in the territories that it has occupied since the 1967 Middle East war. It was the second time in less than three months that the General Assembly has ruled that Israel was not a peace-loving member. The first time was in February, following the Israeli annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights. The finding appeared to set the stage for an eventual bid to suspend Israel from the assembly. But the resolution's sponsors dropped a threat contained in an earlier working draft to review Israel's membership at the next regular session in September in a bid to expedite it. Wednesday's vote was similar to that on February's resolution, which was adopted by 86 to 21, with 34 abstentions. As in February, the United States and nine of the 10 members of the European Community voted against the draft. On both occasions, Greece broke ranks with its European partners and voted for the resolution. Egypt, the only Arab country to make peace with Israel, abstained. Most Latin American countries, including Argentina, Mexico and Brazil, abstained. So did Peru, which had voted in favor of the February resolution. The vote Wednesday concluded the present stage of an emergency special session of the assembly on Palestine that resumed last week after being temporarily adjourned in July, 1980.

Mitterrand Visits Denmark

COPENHAGEN — French President Francois Mitterrand arrived in Denmark Wednesday for a three-day visit. The French president is expected to meet with Danish Prime Minister Poul Jensen and other officials during his stay.

Unyielding Position On Falklands Proves 'Iron Lady' Is Back

By Leonard Downie Jr. Washington Post Service LONDON — The Iron Lady is back. After being badly shaken by Argentina's invasion of the Falklands, an angry uprising against her government in Parliament and the resignation of her trusted and influential foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has confidently risked everything on an uncompromisingly aggressive response to the crisis.

In recent Cabinet meetings, appearance in Parliament and a lengthy national television interview on Monday night, Mrs. Thatcher has left little room for doubt about her unyielding determination to restore the Falklands to British rule as rapidly as possible by any necessary means.

The recapture of the island of South Georgia so soon after the arrival of the vanguard of the British naval task force in the South Atlantic demonstrated how swiftly she is ready to use military force. Since then, she has clearly warned of her intention to move just as expeditiously against the Argentine occupation forces on the Falklands, despite evident concern in her Cabinet and Parliament about such rapid escalation. "She's way out in front of everyone," said a well-informed member of her Conservative Party in Parliament, who added that she appeared to have shrugged off recent pleas of caution from some Cabinet members. "It looks like she doesn't intend to mess about."

"Low Point" "She has always led from the front," said a source close to Mrs. Thatcher, who acknowledged that she had reached her "low point" in the "shattering" experience of failing to dissuade Lord Carrington from resigning just a day after Parliament resounded with shouted demands for her own resignation. "She has been climbing back ever since then," the source said. "She has this remarkable capacity to put a reverse behind her. So many people underestimate her sheer physical, hard determination under pressure."

Insisting she is not "gung ho" to use military force, this source said, "Nothing would delight her more than to get a diplomatic solution. But she believes in the rightness of her cause." "I do stand very, very firmly for certain things," Mrs. Thatcher said in the BBC television interview on Monday night. "And I am here [as prime minister] because I do."

London Will Impose Falklands Blockade

(Continued from Page 1) situation if an all-out war were to develop. Sources close to the prime minister said she had chastised Rear Adm. John F. Woodward, the outspoken commander of the task force, who told reporters aboard his flagship that he expected an easy victory over Argentina in any clash. Augmentation of the task force, which now includes at least 60 ships, continued with the dispatch of four deep-sea fishing trawlers that were hurriedly converted into minesweepers after the Argentines announced they had mined the approaches to the islands. The intention of Britain's new

Pravda Warns Britain Over The Falklands

Escalation and Use Of Force Condemned

The Associated Press MOSCOW — Pravda accused the British government Wednesday of dangerously escalating its conflict with Argentina over the Falkland Islands and said London was determined to settle the dispute by force.

In the first Soviet comment on the latest British moves in the crisis, Pravda condemned the seizure on Sunday of South Georgia Island and said that any worsening of the dispute could have grave international repercussions. The article was published before Britain announced that it would extend its blockade of the Falklands.

"By ordering the occupation of South Georgia Island, Margaret Thatcher's government demonstrated that it is pursuing an adventurous course of increasingly dangerous escalation of the Anglo-Argentine conflict," Pravda said. Britain had a stubborn aspiration to resolve its dispute with Buenos Aires by military force, it said. This was a logical consequence of Conservative election pledges three years ago to revive Britain's imperial greatness.

Without Comment Soviet media reported the British attack on South Georgia without comment and the delay of three days before the appearance of the Pravda article suggests Soviet leaders were uncertain how to react.

The Kremlin has been increasingly outspoken in its support of Argentina since its troops seized the Falkland Islands April 2. But Western diplomats said Moscow may have feared that a rapid condemnation of the British move Sunday would cause alarm in the West and be regarded as a sign of Soviet involvement in the dispute.

Pravda said a major aim of the British leadership was to secure an easy victory in the South Atlantic in order to restore the shattered prestige of the Tory government among the British masses. It was, therefore, using the crisis with Argentina to wage the biggest internal propaganda campaign in more than a decade and whip up militarism and great-power chauvinism.

"But the logic of militarism is a dangerous logic," the newspaper said. "It is the opposite of the statesmanship which demands that the present conflict over the Falkland Islands be settled by peaceful negotiation."

British suggestion that Mr. Haig's peace initiative had reached a dead end. "There's hope, of course," said one of Mrs. Thatcher's colleagues, "but there's a big difference between that and optimism."

The government is confident that if Argentina rejects the proposals, the Reagan administration will move to support Britain with economic sanctions and perhaps even limited military aid. Mrs. Thatcher said on television Monday night that "Mr. Haig, I think, has made it abundantly clear that if the negotiations do not succeed the United States — one of the great democracies of the world — would be on the side of Britain."

les parfums de Nina Ricci



## Reagan Seeks Out Congress Leaders In Effort to Break Budget Impasse

By Helen Dewar  
and Herbert H. Denton  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan asked Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., the speaker of the House, and Howard H. Baker Jr., the Tennessee Republican who is Senate majority leader, to meet with him at the Capitol Wednesday to salvage what they can from the crumbling budget negotiations.

While Larry Speakes, the White House deputy press secretary, said the negotiations had narrowed their differences, leaving taxes as the major unresolved issue, congressional sources said that the dispute remained much broader.

"It's going to take a real effort on their part," said Trent Lott of Mississippi, the House Republican whip. "There's some very difficult issues left to be resolved," said Senate Budget Committee Chairman Pete V. Domenici, a New Mexico Republican.

"Major differences clearly remain on revenues, cost-of-living allowances for Social Security and other benefit entitlement programs, and defense growth," said an aide to House Budget Committee Chairman James K. Jones, an Oklahoma Democrat.

Whether we meet again will be up to the president and the speaker and the decisions that only they can make," said Senate Finance Committee Chairman Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas.

Reflecting the mounting pessimism, a high-level White House official Tuesday characterized the session as a "make-or-break" meeting.

The negotiators "have an excellent understanding of their differences and there's no point now in continuing to discuss them," said the official, who requested anonymity. "It's far more important to have the principals in at this point."

If the talks collapse, the action will shift to the budget committees of the Senate and House, which congressional leaders said Tuesday were prepared to begin drafting a congressional version of the budget, aimed at reducing the \$100 billion-plus deficit projected in Mr. Reagan's budget.

Rep. O'Neill said the negotiators are in "general agreement" on deficit targets, which he described as \$100 billion for 1983, \$75 billion for 1984 and \$40 billion for 1985, although Republicans have pushed somewhat different figures.

But, in addition to disagreement over apportioning the deficit reductions, Rep. O'Neill indicated that he had trouble with the negotiators' discussions of general targets, and ranges of targets, instead of specific proposals.

"That's not negotiating," he said.



Thomas P. O'Neill Jr.



Howard H. Baker Jr.

## Bush Finishes Discussions In Singapore

Aides Say Peking Talks Will Include Taiwan

From Agency Dispatches

SINGAPORE — Vice President Bush ended talks Wednesday with Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore, and prepared for the second week of an Asia-Pacific tour that will end in China with a bid to ease Peking's concerns over the U.S. decision to sell arms to Taiwan.

Mr. Bush's talks with Mr. Lee included regional security, officials said in Singapore. Both men agreed that the United States must make a greater commitment to Southeast Asia to counter Soviet influence in Indochina.

Mr. Bush, who had previously visited Japan and South Korea, is to leave Thursday for Australia and New Zealand.

On May 3, Mr. Bush will arrive in China, and two days later, he will begin talks in Peking on ways of improving Chinese-U.S. relations. U.S. officials said in Peking. They said Mr. Bush will spend two days in the eastern resort city of Hangzhou before flying to the capital.

Mr. Bush's press secretary, Peter Teelley, said the vice president saw the trip, arranged this week, as a sign to the Chinese that we are obviously very interested in their concerns.

The vice president will be accompanied by John H. Holdridge, the assistant secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific affairs. He is expected to have an extensive exchange of views with Chinese leaders on international and bilateral issues, the U.S. officials said.

In Peking, they added that the Taiwan issue would be discussed. The officials emphasized that the Bush visit was not a crucial one for the future of Chinese-U.S. relations. "The purpose is not to try and resolve [bilateral problems] in one step, but to contribute to an atmosphere in which a solution can be found," an official said.

Relations between China and the United States are at their lowest point since the two countries exchanged ambassadors in March, 1979. Peking has indicated that it would consider downgrading diplomatic relations if Washington went back on an assurance not to consider further arms sales to Taipei while bilateral talks continue here on future U.S. ties with Taiwan.

The pace of the talks on Taiwan, conducted on the U.S. side by Ambassador Arthur W. Hummel Jr., has picked up in recent weeks, U.S. officials said. There was a possibility, though not a probability, of a breakthrough during the vice president's visit, they added.

## Researchers at Stanford Believed To Detect Basic Unit of Magnetism

By Walter Sullivan  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The long-sought magnetic monopole, the basic unit of magnetism, has reportedly been detected in a high-technology experiment at Stanford University in California.

Word of the observation, which would be of historic importance if verified, has circulated at the meeting of the American Physical Society here. The existence of such particles has been predicted by a number of Grand Unification Theories.

These have been devised in the last few years to bring most physical phenomena into a single theoretical framework. Magnetic monopoles would have formed in abundance in the earliest moments of the birth of the universe in a "big bang" explosion.

Scientists here who have seen the results describe them as striking. But some said they would be convinced of their validity only after more than one such event had been observed. Seven years ago the observation of a monopole was reported but the finding was never generally accepted.

Monopoles, positive and negative, would be the basic units of magnetism in the sense that negatively charged electrons and their positively charged counterparts, positrons, are units of electric charge.

Because particles with a single electric charge abound in nature, it has long been argued that the same symmetry should apply to magnetism. But when a magnet with a positive, or "north," end and a negative, or "south," end is cut in two, the result is not one positive magnet and one negative magnet. The product is two magnets, each with positive and negative ends.

As envisioned in current theory, the monopoles would consist of an enormous amount of mass concentrated within the volume of an atomic particle. Its mass would be 10 million billion times that of a proton at rest. As one physicist put it Tuesday, if you laid one on a table "it would go through the table and tunnel its way to the center of the Earth."

The Stanford observation was made by Dr. Blas Cabrera, using a technology developed to produce experimental chambers free of

magnetism. Reached by telephone Tuesday, he said he was reluctant to discuss the test until his report was accepted and published in Physical Review Letters. Preprints of it, however, have reached Washington, and details are known to a number of physicists here.

Because it was thought that magnetic monopoles of great mass should fall to Earth as part of the steady rain of high-energy particles known as cosmic rays, efforts to detect them have been conducted with emission packages carried by high-flying balloons.

In 1975, the University of California at Berkeley announced that Dr. P. Buford Price of its faculty had detected a monopole in this manner. It was described as "one of the major scientific events of the century."

The experiment used technology developed to provide an environment free of all magnetism. Such an environment is needed, for example, in the Stanford University plan to test the effect of general relativity on the spin axis of a gyroscope being carried in Earth orbit.

## Botha, Zambian Leader To Meet in Botswana

The Associated Press

LUSAKA, Zambia — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia said Wednesday that he and Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha of South Africa will meet Friday in Botswana, at Zambia's request.

In Pretoria, the Foreign Ministry confirmed the meeting would take place.

It will be the first meeting between Mr. Kaunda and Mr. Botha. Some diplomats said Mr. Kaunda was seeking his political prestige by scheduling the meeting with the leader of South Africa's white-minority government.

Mr. Kaunda told reporters that Zambia had informed neighboring black African nations of the meeting's agenda, on which the independence of South-West Africa (Namibia) is the top issue. But he added, "We have not asked their permission."

"Yes, I am going to talk to Mr. Botha," Mr. Kaunda said at a news conference marking his 58th birthday. "The situation in Namibia and South Africa is explosive."

Zambia, like nearly all black African nations, has no diplomatic relations with South Africa. Mr. Kaunda has criticized the Pretoria regime in the past over its apartheid policies and its failure to grant independence to Namibia.

Zambia and several neighboring states allow bases for guerrillas of the African National Congress, which seeks the violent overthrow of the government in South Africa. Namibian guerrillas of the South-West African Peoples Organization (SWAPO) operate bases in neighboring Angola with Zambian support.

Mr. Kaunda's invitation to Mr. Botha called for an "emergency consultation over the conflict situation." The Zambian leader said last month he wanted to discuss developments in the region with Mr. Botha.

South African soldiers have attacked guerrilla targets in Mozambique, Zambia and Angola, and clashed with troops in Botswana as recently as Sunday.

Mr. Kaunda said he was convinced that South Africa wanted to withdraw from Namibia but was reluctant to do so because of fears that it would be used as an ANC base. "It is these fears I want to clear with Mr. Botha," he said.

The Zambian president, who caused a stir when he met in 1975 with Mr. Botha's predecessor, John Vorster, to discuss the guerrilla war in Rhodesia, denied charges by political opponents that he secretly wants to negotiate a trade agreement with South Africa.

## Baby Dragged By Car in N.Y. Has Recovered

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — A baby who was dragged in a stroller for 13 blocks by a speeding car last month has recovered and is again playing with her sisters in Central Park.

"She's laughing and giggling and running around," said Marion Filley, who was pushing her 18-month-old daughter Jocelyn across East 96th Street when a car sped out of the park, through a red light and into the baby's stroller, which hooked onto the undercarriage. After the driver turned into Madison Avenue he began swerving, apparently to shake the stroller loose. Finally it was flung free and the car fled.

Jocelyn entered a hospital in critical condition but was released two weeks later after receiving skin grafts for scalp cuts.

Police are pessimistic about finding the driver.

## Luxembourg Chief to China

Reuters

LUXEMBOURG — Premier Pierre Werner left Wednesday for an official visit to China that is to last until May 5.

## Once-Fearful Love Canal Now Attracts Homebuyers

The Associated Press

NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y. — A growing number of people are eager to move into the houses that hundreds of Love Canal residents sought to vacate a few years ago because they were afraid of chemical contamination.

"People have been coming in for months and months," said Richard Morris, director of the Love Canal Revitalization Agency, which has been buying up the properties in the neighborhood since last year. The "informal, unsolicited" list of potential buyers exceeds 150 names, officials said.

Authorities are awaiting the results of a \$5.5-million federal Environmental Protection Agency study of the neighborhood before any sales are made. Officials expect to use that document to determine the areas where homes are safe enough to be sold.

Families began leaving the area of the former Hooker Chemicals & Plastics Corp. toxic waste dump after the state and U.S. governments declared health emergencies in 1978 and 1980. Chemicals — including some known cancer-causing agents — were found to have seeped from the canal into the surrounding neighborhood. In 1976, the state purchased 76 homes from owners nearest the dump. These are slated for demolition this summer.

A second federal emergency decree in 1980 led to the establishment of a \$15-million fund of mostly U.S. government money to buy up to 555 more homes. So far, Mr. Morris said, his agency has purchased 401 of these at prices ranging from \$7,500 to \$90,000.

## Gen. Taylor Advises Military Budget Reform

By Richard Halloran  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, a former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, has urged Congress to order fundamental reforms in the military budget because "there is no way for Congress to know whether the budget is adequate, excessive, or insufficient."

Gen. Taylor, who was the nation's highest-ranking soldier from 1962 to 1964, said little consideration has been given to how a weapon, ship, or aircraft "fits into the integrated structure of the armed forces or how it contributes to the forces in carrying out the strategic tasks which may be assigned to them."

The retired army general, in testimony Tuesday before the Joint Economic Committee of the House and Senate, urged Congress to require the president to set forth each year his foreign policy possible needs for the use of military force, and "the outline of a military policy that will generate and maintain such forces."

Gen. Taylor urged that the president, in an annual report to Congress, be obliged to furnish "an estimate of the strategic tasks for which the armed forces should be prepared and the size, composition, and budget needs of the forces."

### Consistent Criticism

In recent debate over President Reagan's military spending proposals, there has been consistent criticism that the administration has not justified its military spending plans with a coherent strategy.

In Congress, both traditional advocates of a strong defense and members seeking military reform have argued that the Reagan administration's proposals are inconsistent.

## Reagan to Address Bundestag Before NATO's Summit

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Reagan will address the West German Bundestag during his European trip next month, the White House announced Wednesday.

He will speak to the lower house of parliament on June 9, the day before the meeting of NATO members and a brief stop in West Berlin, and confer with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

The trip, from June 2 through June 11, begins in France, where Mr. Reagan will attend a summit at Versailles of the major industrial democracies. He will meet with Pope John Paul II and Italian leaders in Rome on June 7.

In London, the president's third stop, Mr. Reagan will address Parliament.

### Protest Planned in Bonn

BONN (Reuters) — Leaders of West Germany's anti-nuclear peace movement said Wednesday they expect 150,000 people to demonstrate against NATO missile deployment plans when President Reagan attends the Western alliance summit here June 10.

## Schmidt-Kadar Accord on Arms Talks

Reuters

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said that he and the Hungarian Communist Party leader, Janos Kadar, agreed there was an urgent need "to continue and expand an open dialogue between East and West," informed sources said Wednesday.

The sources quoted Mr. Schmidt as saying Tuesday at a dinner for Mr. Kadar that they had agreed that U.S.-Soviet disarmament negotiations were necessary and could be backed by all members of the NATO and Warsaw Pact alliances.

According to the sources, Mr. Kadar said he and Mr. Schmidt favored a lower level of armaments, although the two countries, as members of different alliances, had different approaches.

Mr. Kadar was quoted as saying that Hungary was ready for coop-

## Scientists in U.S. Ask Effort to Curb Risk of Atom War

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Declaring that science offers "no prospect" of defense against nuclear war, the National Academy of Sciences has called on U.S. and world leaders to intensify "with a sense of urgency" their efforts to reduce the risk of nuclear war and the spread of nuclear weapons.

Although the scientists, assembled here for their 119th annual meeting, did not call for an outright freeze on nuclear armaments, they urged "all practical" measures to inhibit the spread of such weapons and to reduce the chances of nuclear war by accident or miscalculation.

The resolution was passed with only one dissent among the more than 200 academy members present Tuesday. The academy is a self-perpetuating honorific body of 1,300 U.S. scientists. A spokesman for the group said that the vote could be taken as the policy of the entire academy.

The resolution was general in tone and did not mention any of the specific proposals to freeze production of nuclear weapons.

## Indian Bus Crash Kills 14

United Press International

NEW DELHI — A bus fell into a mountain gorge in the northern state of Himachal Pradesh, killing 14 persons and injuring 36 Tuesday, the Press Trust of India reported Wednesday.

### MEMORIAL NOTICE

On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Lucie Leon (Lucie Noth), a religious service will take place on Thursday, April 29th, 1982 at 5:30 p.m. in the Russian Orthodox Cathedral, 12 Rue Daun, Paris 8th.

## Adm. Inman Says U.S. Has Intelligence Gaps

By Wallace Turner  
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — U.S. foreign intelligence is "marginally capable" of meeting "the problems we are going to face in the 1980s and 1990s," Adm. Bobby R. Inman has told the American Newspaper Publishers Association convention.

The address Tuesday was Adm. Inman's first since he announced his intention to resign, effective July 1, as deputy director of Central Intelligence.

He said he believed the U.S. "intelligence community" was fully capable as to the military plans of the Soviet Union. His concern, he said, is with keeping track of the Soviet Union's "great difficulties in competition for raw materials, natural resources, markets, dealing with instability in many areas of the world, trying to cope with the fervor of religious movements."

"I simply reject out of hand the likelihood that we could be surprised with a Pearl Harbor kind of attack," he said. "And the same pretty well holds true for the eastern front, central part of Europe," he said, except in cases of prolonged bad weather, which might hinder intelligence gathering.

Adm. Inman said lack of U.S. foreknowledge of the Argentine government's intention to invade the Falkland Islands was illustrative of the shortcomings he ascribed to inadequate staffing.

He said that while U.S. intelligence was well-equipped for surveillance of the Soviet Union and was adequate in assessing foreign military equipment and manpower, he believed it did "not so well" in following political and economic trends abroad and did "very poorly" in maintaining an encyclopedic knowledge of the world.

Adm. Inman called for competitive intelligence analysis, with at least two departments offering separate readings, to improve assessment of the "mosaic of tiny pieces" of information fed into the intelligence agencies.

Adm. Inman, 51, again denied that his resignation was prompted by difficulties with William J. Casey, the Director of Central Intelligence. He said he was leaving because "there is a limit on how far you can go," continuing: "The director of the CIA is always going to be someone with political views like the president's, and this is how it should be."

"There were no policy disputes on any major issues that caused me to resign," he said. He described his working relationships with Mr. Casey as very good and said he felt his own blunt personality and urgency in discussing problems sharply had been met with understanding.

### Conservatives Win In Saskatchewan For First Time

New York Times Service

TORONTO — For the first time in its 76-year history as a Canadian province, Saskatchewan, in the heart of the country's wheat belt, has elected a majority conservative government.

In winning an overwhelming 57 of the provincial legislature's 64 seats, the Progressive Conservatives ended on Monday night the 11-year reign of the leftist New Democratic Party of Premier Allan Blakeney. The New Democrats, who have controlled the state for all but seven years since World War II, dropped from 44 to 7 seats.

The unexpected victory under Grant Devine, 37, a party leader who was elected to public office for the first time Monday, gives the Progressive Conservatives control of seven of Canada's 10 provincial legislatures and one of the two northern territories.

The conservatives' victory was seen by political observers as a warning to other provincial incumbents that Canadian voters hold them responsible for increasing taxes, mounting energy costs, high interest rates and inflation.

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# Planned Constitution Sweeps Away Vestiges Of Mao Institutions

By Michael Weisskopf  
Washington Post Service

PEKING — China has published a proposed new constitution that sweeps away the last vestiges of Maoism with provisions restoring the post of head of state, establishing state control over the powerful military and stripping the people's communes of political power.

A draft of the document unveiled on Tuesday night reverses many of Mao's radical precepts and provides a legal basis for the economic, social and political changes of his more moderate successors. It is expected to be approved by the national parliament later this year.

The leadership, headed by the Communist Party deputy chairman, Deng Xiaoping, hopes to broaden the base of authority and inject checks and balances into a political system that has been monopolized by the party. Mr. Deng has said that the concentration of power in Mao's hands led to serious abuses, such as the Cultural Revolution of 1966-1976.

Mr. Deng ordered a new constitution 18 months ago because the last version written in 1978 extolled Mao's ideas, praised the Cultural Revolution and institutionalized his style of one-man rule as party chairman for 27 years.

Provisions in the draft constitution to appoint a head of state and a central military council, both responsible to the national parliament — not the party — are seen as key moves to counterbalance the direct power of the party's chairman and its military affairs commission.

It remains unclear how party and state officials would divide their tasks. Although Mr. Deng has said that the party should take a back-seat adviser's role, foreign analysts believe that it will retain the dominant policy-making role in any restructured system because party members often work alongside bureaucrats in key positions and many bureaucrats also are party members.

Another major institutional change proposed by the draft is restoring the elected townships to govern the political life of China's 800 million peasants instead of people's communes inspired by Mao in 1958.

Since Mao's death in 1976, economists have discovered that communes were being weighed down by millions of self-aggrandizing, incompetent and sometimes corrupt bureaucrats.

According to portions of the draft document released Tuesday night, the head of state, or state chairman, would have broad powers to appoint the premier and other top government officials, declare war, ratify and abrogate treaties, and assign ambassadors.

The state chairman would be elected to a five-year term by the leadership of the parliament, known as the National People's Congress. The chairman could be re-elected but may not serve more than two consecutive terms, according to the Chinese news agency.

China has had two state chairmen, but the job was abolished by the 1975 constitution to eliminate a potential power base for Mao's rivals. Liu Shaoqi held the post until 1967 and then was arrested, where he died in 1969. Mao, who was chairman of the state and party until 1959, was the only other person to hold the job. At the start of the Cultural Revolution, he came to see Mr. Liu as a political challenger and viewed Mr. Liu's job as a threat to the supremacy of the Communist Party.

Since real power in China derives more from personality and contacts than official position, the role of state chairman under a new constitution will depend on the choice of Mr. Deng, 77, is an obvious candidate, but he has said that the job should go to a younger man.

Drafters of the revised constitution were careful to avoid any conflict for Mr. Deng in running the armed forces. He now chairs the party's military affairs commission, which makes him in effect commander in chief.

Since China's first constitution in 1954 made the state chairman commander in chief of the armed forces, there was speculation that someone else would assume top honors in the new central military council because Mr. Deng has taken himself out of consideration for state chairman. But the proposed draft said that the new council would be headed by a person elected by the parliament, which means that it need not be the state chairman. That is seen as a way to elevate Mr. Deng to the top military post without requiring him to be state chairman.

Another major institutional change proposed by the draft is restoring the elected townships to govern the political life of China's 800 million peasants instead of people's communes inspired by Mao in 1958.

## Sri Lankans To Move Capital To New Site

By Joanne Omang  
Washington Post Service

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Sri Lanka will start moving its capital Thursday from this crowded city to the site of an ancient fortress five miles (eight kilometers) away.

"The capital has to be shifted because Colombo is getting too congested," said Information Minister Ananda Tissa de Alwis.

The move will take about 20 years, according to official sources. It begins with the ceremonial opening by President Junius R. Jayewardene of a new parliament building, which has seats for 200 in an ebony-paneled chamber.

Parliament will be the nucleus around which the new capital will grow, on the site known as Sri Jayawardenapura, seat of a Sinhalese kingdom from 1412 to 1597. Colombo will remain the commercial center. Government offices not connected with trade will move to the new site next year, officials said.

## U.S. to Accept More Cambodians

By Joanne Omang  
Washington Post Service

BANGKOK — More than 10,000 Cambodian refugees in United Nations-run camps in Thailand will be resettled in the United States in the next few months, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said here Wednesday.

It will be the first large group of Cambodians to enter the United States in more than a year. No one without U.S. ties would be accepted, the spokesman said.

The Cambodians would be included in this year's U.S. quota of 100,000 Indochinese refugees. There are an estimated 80,000 Cambodian refugees in Thailand.

## 1 Dies as India Police Shoot in Religious Riot

United Press International

NEW DELHI — One person was killed and 12 were wounded when police fired into crowds of fighting Hindus and Sikhs in the Sikh holy city of Amritsar, according to reports Wednesday from the northern Indian state of Punjab.

The state government ordered police to shoot rioters or breakers of a 24-hour curfew imposed on the riot areas, officials said after the fighting Tuesday in Amritsar. The clashes between the two religious communities, triggered on Monday by the discovery of two severed cow heads in front of Hindu shrines in Amritsar, spread to several other cities in the state.

Today, jade leaves northern Burma in three directions, the bulk of it being smuggled into Thailand.

The Burmese government, which needs foreign currency badly, has tried to acquire as much of it as possible since nationalizing the mining industry 19 years ago. What it does retrieve is auctioned off to European, American and Asian dealers at a state emporium held each year in Rangoon.

Burma has made \$75.5 million since the auctions began in 1964, with jade sales accounting for more than 45 percent of the total proceeds.

Those involved in the gem trade in Rangoon estimate that at least 10 to 20 times what is sold at the state auctions gets smuggled abroad. The mining areas, located in rugged, jungle terrain, are full of rebels of the Kachin Independence Army, one of a dozen-odd minority groups fighting for autonomy from the Burmese government.

Kachin rebels who recently surrendered that some of the jade is smuggled into China; the claim was supported by jade dealers in this northern Thai city.

But by far the largest quantity of illicit jade winds its way to Thailand by boat, mule caravan, human porters and motor vehicles. The passage of the jade is taxed by other rebel groups, who use the funds to maintain small "liberation armies."

Some of the biggest opium smugglers, who also maintain private armies, happen also to be among the top jade traffickers, and the periodic "opium wars" among groups competing for the opium harvest can also be regarded as "jade wars."

Thai authorities say that Khun Sai, regarded as the most powerful opium warlord of the triangle, maintains a highly profitable side-

## El Salvador Postpones Choice in Leadership

By Joanne Omang  
Washington Post Service

SAN SALVADOR — The legislative session to name El Salvador's new provisional president has been canceled unexpectedly by the assembly's rightist leadership, indicating a heightening of tension over division of power.

The constituent assembly directorate, controlled by supporters of the former army major, Roberto D'Aubuisson, called the 60 deputies individually Tuesday around noon to cancel the 3 p.m. session, giving no reason.

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holds the balance of power in the assembly's decision.

The third major party in the drama here, the Christian Democrats, who have said they support Mr. Magana, appeared amused by the cancellation.

"They have some problem of a lack of an agreement," said Christian Democratic Party Secretary Julio Samayoa. With 24 votes in the assembly, the Christian Democrats are a strong minority but cannot exercise control.

National Conciliation deputies were unavailable for comment, but several said earlier Wednesday that there was deep division within the party over the way the military had intervened in the political process on Mr. Magana's behalf. With U.S. encouragement, the full leadership of the armed services told the parties last week to form a government of national unity, preferably under Mr. Magana, or risk losing all U.S. aid.

Implicit in the army's "very strong suggestion," as a party leader called it, was the threat of direct military intervention to force the warring political parties to come to an agreement. The armed forces have wielded power for many years in El Salvador, and its high officials are known to be increasingly impatient with the inability of the politicians to form a united front against the continuing guerrilla threat.

(The Salvadoran Army committed up to 4,000 troops backed by planes and helicopters Tuesday in the largest military drive of the year against rebels planning May Day attacks, United Press International quoted military sources as saying.)

Guatemala City, assailants in a car Tuesday gunned down two other members of a civil defense unit, a husband and wife, as they walked along a street, police said. The woman was holding their infant son in her arms, but he was not hit by the bullets.

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Alvaro Alfredo Magana

## 20 in Village Unit Shot in Guatemala

The Associated Press

GUATEMALA CITY — An armed band shot and killed 19 men and a woman who were members of a village civil defense unit and then burned their bodies, national police said.

The peasants were attacked as they organized a patrol Sunday night in Shipicul, a village in Chimaltenango department, 42 miles (67 kilometers) east of here, police said Tuesday.

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## Torture Victim Center Is Planned in Denmark

The Associated Press

COPENHAGEN — A group of Danish doctors is planning to open what could be the world's first rehabilitation center for torture victims.

The center would provide diagnosis and treatment of lingering physical and psychological effects of torture on its victims, according to Dr. Inge Kemp Genefke, who heads the project. It is to be called the Rehabilitation Center for Torture Victims, and will be located in Copenhagen.

Dr. Genefke said she hopes the center will open by September, 1983. It is expected to need about \$800,000 to operate in its first year, all from public and private donations.

The Danish government has pledged one million kroner (\$120,000), and has said it may donate space to house the center. The facility's planners said they hope that some of the remainder would come from a special fund for torture victims that was approved by the United Nations General Assembly in December.

In its initial phase, the center is to have a full-time staff of five physicians and psychologists capable of handling between 30 and 40 patients in its first year.

Dr. Genefke, a neurologist at Copenhagen University Hospital, has spent the past nine years studying the long-range effects of torture on its victims and how to treat them.

Treatment can take five to 10 times longer than for most other kinds of patients, she said.

Dr. Genefke and her colleagues conducted a study, published by Amnesty International in October, 1980, on the long-term effects of torture. It was based on examinations of 14 former political prisoners in Argentina who were in exile in Italy.

"Many people believe torture is a brutal attack of shorter duration on the prisoner, but the atrocity has a permanent effect," a Danish medical adviser at Amnesty International's London secretariat, Dr. Ole Vedel Rasmussen, wrote in the report.

Since the study was conducted in May, 1979, Dr. Genefke and about 50 doctors, nurses and other medical staff members from her hospital have helped treat about 20 torture victims from several countries, many of whom settled in Denmark after being tortured in foreign prisons.

"We found that every one of these, no matter how long ago he was tortured, was still sick," said a neurologist, Dr. Finn Sommer. "Many had strange relationships with their bodies. They hated them because they hurt them then and they still hurt them now."

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The most important part of victims' rehabilitation is psychological — helping them recognize and eventually eliminate common symptoms such as recurrent nightmares, depression and loss of memory, Dr. Genefke said.

She is working with a group of Danish doctors, some of whom formed a medical advisory group in 1974 for Amnesty International, the London-based human rights organization.

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# New Disclosures Reopen Debate on U.S. Hostage Rescue Attempt

By Scott Armstrong  
George C. Wilson  
and Bob Woodward

**WASHINGTON** — The intelligence chief in the Carter administration says a new inquiry should be made into the abortive Iranian hostage rescue mission of two years ago.

Retired Adm. Stansfield Turner, director of the Central Intelligence Agency under President Jimmy Carter, called the raid a "searing national experience" that has not been completely plumbed for the lessons it holds for the nation.

Gen. David C. Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the principal architect of the rescue mission, which ended in flames and disaster on the Iranian desert, said Saturday that such an investigation would serve no useful purpose because there is little about the raid that has not already been explored.

This difference of opinion over whether a new review is in order comes at a time when other senior officials involved with the April 25, 1980, midnight attempt to extract 53 hostages from Tehran are confirming that the operation was much bigger and bolder than the public has been told.

**Question of Perspective**

Interviews conducted by The Washington Post disclosed a sharp difference in perspective among top military leaders, some lower-level planners and other Carter administration officials who knew what U.S. troops and planes were prepared to do. Contingency plans included rushing in a backup force of 90 more commandos if the initial assault force of 100 men under Col. Charles A. Beckwith got trapped in Tehran or the nearby airport that was to be the takeoff point for their long-distance escape from Iran.

Military leaders insisted they were counting heavily on speed, surprise and stealth and believed it might have been possible to pull off the rescue without firing a shot. Mr. Carter and his top aides were willing to accept limited casualties and some officials believed there would inevitably be deaths, perhaps hundreds if the firepower available to Col. Beckwith was called in.

Nothing such conflicting viewpoints and arguing that the raid has too many policy implications to ignore any longer, Adm. Turner said.

"It is now time to appoint a small group to examine how the operation was planned and executed. The purpose would not be to look backward and cast blame but to look forward and learn the lessons that surely lie buried in" the complicated mission.

"Some of the questions that should be addressed would be: What does the experience tell us about national decision-making? About our military capabilities, organization and motivation? About the problems of totally secret military operations?"

Gen. Jones contended in a separate interview: "We're not going to have another situation just like the Iranian situation. They never repeat themselves. Let's look at the fundamental

problems like organization rather than taking an isolated case. We don't need to go back and look at things that happened two years ago. Let's get on with solving those fundamental problems," with reorganizing the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Such a reorganization is a priority with Gen. Jones.

Reforms made since the 1980 raid, particularly integrating military forces of the various services into a ready-to-go anti-terrorist outfit, Gen. Jones said, make the United States "much better off today" to pull off a rescue successfully. He noted that a panel of officers under retired Adm. James L. Holloway 3d has already delved into the Iranian rescue mission and issued a critical report.

But that Mr. Carter's chief intelligence executive, who was involved in planning for the raid, is willing to urge a new inquiry, strongly suggests there is still much that could be told.

The interviews buttressed that viewpoint in bringing these fresh disclosures, some of them contradictory, about the rescue attempt.

Getting into the embassy undetected depended in part on information secured by the CIA from a handful of infiltrated agents and bribed guards among the student militants, including some who were scheduled to be on duty as guards the night of the raid.

Some Carter officials said the plan called for all the guards to be killed, while military leaders insisted the "Delta" force under Col. Beckwith was equipped with special hand and leg cuffs that could be snapped on the guards in an instant — and would have been if the troops had sneaked into the embassy as anticipated.

Although Mr. Carter firmly ordered that every effort be made to keep the loss of Iranian life to a minimum, he gave the chairman of the Joint Chiefs virtually a free hand once the mission got under way.

Mr. Carter increased the air support himself in what one aide called "military overkill."

While acknowledging that three C-130 gunships and dozens of fighters and fighter-bombers were committed to provide cover directly over Tehran, along the exit routes and over Iranian Air Force fields, military leaders said they would not have strafed or bombed unless things went wrong on the ground. They said no more than four U.S. fighter planes would have been over Iran at any one time.

(As it turned out, the rescue mission was aborted during the first phase because of mechanical failures in two of the eight helicopters and the return of a third to the aircraft carrier *Nimitz* after it ran into a dust storm on the way to the first stop, called Desert One, in the Iranian back country near Tabas, 270 miles from Tehran. Eight servicemen — not nine, as the Iranians claimed — were killed in a refueling accident at Desert One after the mission had been called off.)

The Air Force had three C-130 gunships deployed, code-named Hammer, one to circle over the embassy compound, the second to cover Iranian military planes at the Tehran airport and a third to protect the raiders as they left Iran. The gunships were authorized to lay down machine-gun fire to repel any crowd that might try to block the way of the rescue team and hostages, who were to rush across the street to a soccer stadium to board helicopters.



Aftermath of the aborted U.S. rescue mission: eight Americans dead and the remains of aircraft in the Iranian desert.

The Pentagon deployed to Egypt a 90-man backup force code-named Python. It was to rush in to help Col. Beckwith's team if an emergency developed. An 83-man force of Army Rangers also was deployed to seize the escape airfield outside of Tehran called Manzariyeh.

Soon after taking over the CIA, the new director, William J. Casey, forwarded a highly classified CIA report to President Reagan that seriously questioned whether the covert and other support of the rescue team was adequate.

Several former Carter aides vehemently denied that there was any such inadequacy, while military officials said they were often furious that the CIA could not give them better information. Adm. Turner is said to believe that CIA infiltrations and penetrations in Tehran were good, ranging from "adequate to superlative."

One reason for the expected success of the latter stages of the mission, which were planned in detail but never executed, was that the Delta team helicopters would be disguised with Iranian military insignia.

Iranian agents accompanying the Delta team would be dressed in Iranian uniforms as well. This was expected to generate mass confusion near the embassy and create the impression that the U.S. raiders were an Iranian mili-

tary outfit responding to a rescue or a coup attempt.

Iranian air defenses guarding U.S. entrance routes had been sharply reduced on the night of the raid because a high-ranking Iranian defense official recruited by the CIA had ordered the mobile ground-to-air missile and radar facilities relocated to the northwestern border of Iran or sent out on maneuvers. Several U.S. military leaders said they had no knowledge of this arrangement.

Before he resigned, because of his objections to the mission, Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance told Mr. Carter that the overall hostage crisis was not causing extensive damage to national security.

The planned rescue mission might, however, harm national security, he warned. Mr. Vance said the Iranians might well round up another bunch of Americans, such as oil company employees and journalists, putting the U.S. government back in the same bind.

Counting air crews and backup forces, more than 400 Americans and others supporting the mission could have been involved on the ground in Iran at the moment when the raiding party was to free the hostages.

Mr. Carter withheld final approval for the mission until the weekend of April 19-20 and never seriously considered a punitive or retaliatory strike against Iran, although his national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, repeatedly urged such action. Mr. Brzezinski also suggested that to emphasize the mission's importance, the president should send him along with Col. Beckwith's team. Mr. Carter quickly dismissed the idea.

Consideration was given to knocking out the main radio transmitter in Tehran during the raid in order to prevent a warning broadcast that might trigger retaliation against the 200 U.S. civilians and journalists in Iran. Mr. Carter finally rejected the option.

The U.S. Embassy in Tehran was overrun on Nov. 4, 1979, by a small cadre of Pentagon planners working in the Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff began outlining rescue contingencies that afternoon.

The planners concentrated their approach on the Egyptians, who had several airfields near the Aswan Dam that looked promising and were within 1,400 miles of the Iranian coast. By December, President Anwar Sadat had agreed to provide a staging base at Qena, an airfield north of the dam. U.S. radar surveillance planes and airborne command posts moved in almost immediately.

On April 16, the Pentagon planning group briefed the president on a mission it thought could succeed.

## Day One of Mission

After flying from Qena airbase in Egypt and stopping at Masirah Island, Oman, the first day of the mission would start at 6:55 p.m. when an MC-130 transport plane with a radar-guidance system that allowed it to fly undetected would penetrate the Iranian coast.

The entry point near Chah Bahar, where U.S. construction crews and military planners had been building a large naval base when the shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, was overthrown, was chosen because it was largely deserted. The Iranian coastal radar system left a substantial gap there.

Five more planes would follow north and then northwest through the mountains. All six would then head for an uncharted but hard landing strip 500 miles inland in the middle of the Iranian desert. The spot was near a road that intelligence experts expected to be lightly traveled.

The first plane would arrive 34 minutes before the others so it could swoop low to check the unmarked spot and land with a specially trained company of Rangers who would secure the area and set out infrared markers on the edge of the runway.

Within the next hour, Col. Beckwith's Delta team would arrive in two other MC-130s, accompanied by three C-130s carrying fuel. Behind them would come the eight helicopters flying more slowly from the aircraft carrier *Nimitz*.

After an hour to refuel the helicopters, the Beckwith force of 100 men, plus the dozen or

so Iranian agents, would board them and fly for 2 hours, 13 minutes, straight toward Tehran.

Fifty miles southeast of the city, the helicopters would deposit the Delta team out of sight of trains moving along nearby tracks, then fly three miles away to a bulldozed hideout in the mountains, code-named Figbar. Guards were deployed around the hiding spots and would have temporarily detained any intruders.

Eight trucks would pick up Col. Beckwith's team before dawn at an old caravan stop near Figbar and drive them on a main highway and then on a back road to a remote warehouse (code-named Charley) provided by a local merchant. The trucks would be dispatched at intervals resembling normal commercial pickups and deliveries.

During the next day, covert teams previously filtered into Tehran under false passports issued by other countries would bait the Delta team. At the end of the day, the team would break up into smaller units and, masked by commuter traffic, drive the last 15 miles to hideouts in the city, where they would remain until late that night.

## Schedule for Drum Beat

The most recent intelligence report from informants among the militants indicated that there were likely to be as few as 15 guards in the entire embassy compound. Only three or four would be stationed outside. The stories about extensive booby traps and mines appeared to be false.

"We had an intelligence breakthrough at the last minute," a senior official said. "We had learned where the hostages were ... and we learned later we were right."

Drum Beat, the code word for the moment when Col. Beckwith's assault team was to hit the embassy wall, was scheduled for 10 minutes after midnight. One group would cut phone and electrical lines. An official said perhaps only one guard on the outside of the wall would have to be killed to get inside without detection.

Based on intelligence and a study of architectural drawings of the two buildings housing hostages, the team knew where the guards and hostages were likely to be. The team was confident it could overcome the guards silently, before they could harm the hostages.

The president "was not naive that we were going to tie the hands of the guards," a senior Carter aide said recently. "You weren't going to spend time tying the hands of people and jeopardizing the mission." They would all have to be killed, even those on duty who had helped.

When the hostages were assembled, the raiders would move them to the northeast corner of the compound. Using the code word Dynamo, Col. Beckwith would call in the helicopters and the group would move briskly across the broad intersection of Roosevelt Street to a nearby soccer stadium. Their move-

ments would be covered by a prepositioned combat team on the corners of the stadium's walls.

Two helicopters would arrive at the stadium moments later. Two others that had been loitering above a construction site five miles north would arrive seven minutes after that and another two (if they made it to Tehran) a few minutes later. In all, the plan allotted 30 minutes to load the helicopters.

## 'Revolutionary Guards'

In the event that crowds gathered, the Iranians accompanying the Delta team, but dressed as if they were Iranian Revolutionary Guards, were prepared to shout either that they were trying to prevent a rescue attempt by the Americans or a coup attempt. The planners hoped that in the impending confusion the crowd would disperse.

If the crowd got out of control or if snipers began firing, one of three AC-130s (code-named Hammer) circling overhead would spray the streets with bullets. Armed with four 105mm multibarrel, rapid-fire cannons and four machine guns aided by searchlights and infrared night-viewing sights, the Hammer team was carrying special ammunition that would explode on hitting the pavement.

While the main Delta team hit the embassy, another squad would hit the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where three ranking diplomats were being held. The ministry was in the middle of a cloister of government buildings. However, the area would be virtually deserted on Friday night. The building was considered to be lightly guarded and easy to enter. Two helicopters were to pick up the team and fly south to Manazariyeh.

The helicopters and AC-130s would fly for 38 minutes south from Tehran toward the deserted Manazariyeh airfield secured by a team of Rangers. There they would board three C-141 transports, two of which were flying hospitals, and head south and then west over the Gulf, across Saudi Arabia and on to Egypt.

There also were Iranian air bases with F-4 fighter-bombers purchased during the shah's regime. They were clearly within striking distance of the route of the cumbersome helicopters and AC-130s. The F-4s at the Tehran airport posed a particular threat, since it was directly on the route south.

## Not Trained for Night

The Pentagon planners knew the Iranian pilots had never been trained in night fighting. Still, the possibility that some planes would attempt to intercept the force in the nearby three hours it would be in Iran before exiting could not be ignored.

To combat this threat, U.S. electronic-warfare planes would be in place not only to jam radar and communications but to detect when the F-4s were about to take off.

They would be able to order in a portion of the 48 F-4s and A-6Es off the carrier *Coral Sea* and 24 A-6Es from the *Nimitz* to bomb Iranian runways. A dozen A-7Es from each of the carriers could provide additional cover against Iranian ground forces. And if planes should get off the ground, the 24 F-14s from the *Nimitz* could join the F-4s in intercepting them.

The White House had prepared a message to the Soviet Union to explain the rescue mission if there was any indication that the Russians were, in the words of a Carter aide, "getting the wrong idea that this was anything more than just a hostage rescue."

If Soviet forces made a move, the United States was ready to call in additional forces from Europe and two carrier groups sailing toward the Indian Ocean.

## Beckwith Introduced

When Gen. Jones and his briefers finished describing these plans at the April 16 meeting in the White House Situation Room, they introduced Col. Beckwith, who assured the group that there was no team better suited for the task anywhere.

Mr. Carter asked many questions and wondered if there were anything more he could do to assure the mission's success.

Gen. Jones was blunt, according to the notes of a participant. "We want to answer all your questions now, Mr. President, and not be bothered with questions about why not do this, why do that" during the mission.

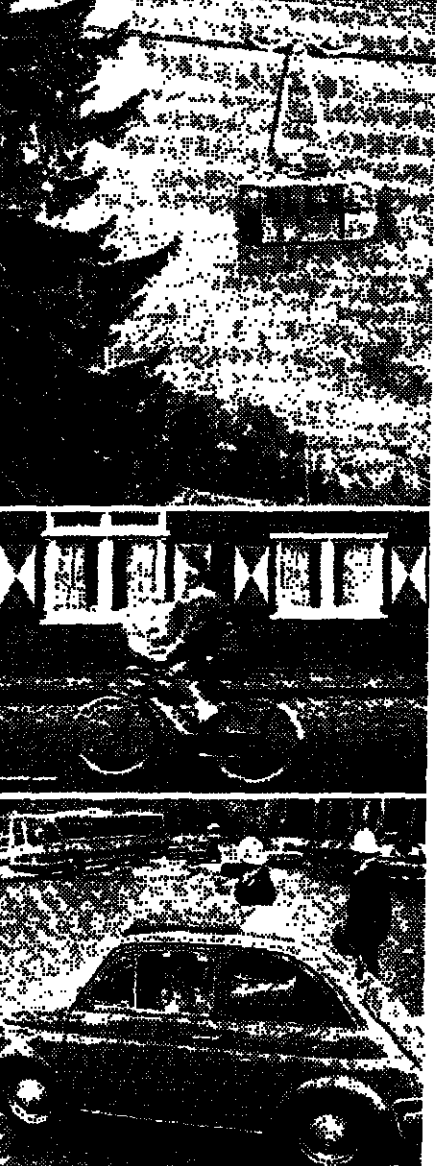
"Once you start," Mr. Carter pledged, "I'll stay out of your business."

After the meeting, Hamilton Jordan, the White House chief of staff, approached Mr. Vance, who had opposed the mission on the grounds that it would not work, while negotiations combined with economic sanctions eventually would. Mr. Jordan asked the secretary if he felt better about the plan.

Yes, he replied, but indicated he still opposed it. "Don't forget, I was at the Defense Department for years and the military will never tell you they can't do anything."

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# Iran Reportedly Was Duped in U.S. Tank Deal

**ZURICH** — Swiss authorities are investigating an arms deal in which Iran was apparently duped of \$46 million, a legal official confirmed Wednesday, following a newspaper revelation of the alleged fraud.

The article in *Blick*, a mass-circulation tabloid, said that Iran had paid the money for 30 U.S. tanks that it never received.

Armin Felber, a spokesman for the Zurich district attorney's office, acknowledged that the *Blick* article was essentially correct. Referring to the article, he said that Swiss investigators are "on to a pretty big deal," but he de-

clined to comment further, saying that the district attorney in charge of the case was absent.

According to *Blick*, three Swiss businessmen proposed the sale of the M-48 tanks in July to Sadegh Tabataba'i, a former Iranian deputy interior minister living in West Germany. A U.S. acquaintance had told one of the three that the tanks were available despite a U.S. arms embargo against Iran.

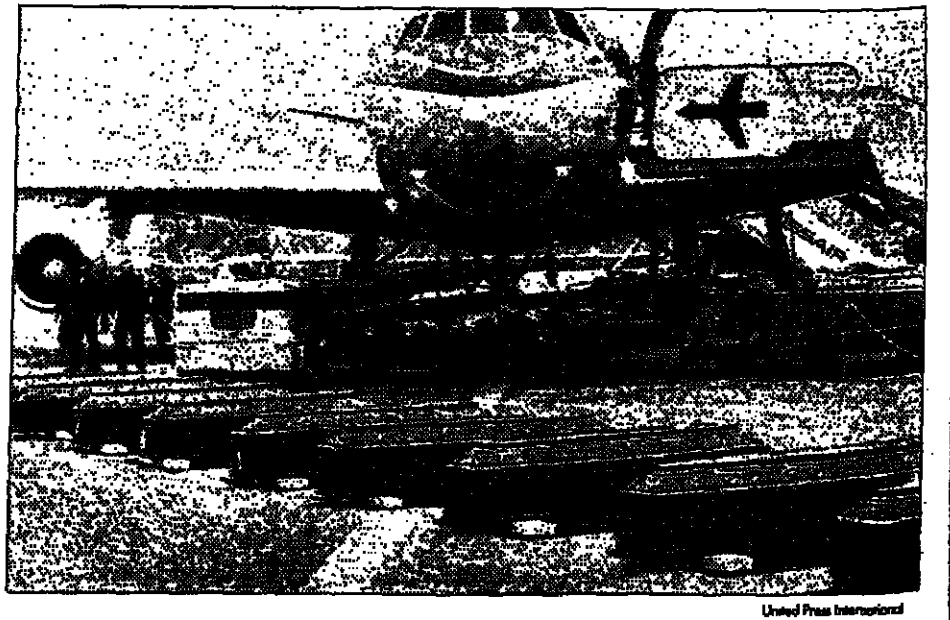
On Mr. Tabataba'i's suggestion, the three contacted Botco Ltd., an Iranian trading company in London, which sent a London-based Iranian diplomat to Zurich to set the deal, the newspaper said.

The West German bank charged with the

transaction released the \$46 million — 70 percent of the agreed-on price — after two of the three businessmen produced bills of lading and other documents, *Blick* said. Police were investigating the veracity of the documents.

The newspaper said that about \$30 million allegedly was used to pay off Americans involved in the deal and had disappeared, but that most of the rest of the money had been recovered.

Swiss police arrested the three implicated businessmen several days after being alerted to the deal in January, but recently released one of them pending the completion of investigations, *Blick* said.



Coffins with the remains of the U.S. servicemen on a Zurich runway.



## Paris Opera Premieres 'Ondine'

By David Stevens

PARIS — "Ondine," the second opera by the 73-year-old composer Daniel Lesur, which has just been given its world premiere by the company of the Paris Opera, is part of a curious late blossoming in lyric theater by a group of French composers who reached their maturity in the 1930s.

At that time, Lesur and three other composers formed a group called Jeune France, whose manifesto was a rejection of neoclassicism and Central European abstraction and a return to "humanity," although they did not resemble each other much in their music. None seemed much attracted to opera, but under Rolf Liebermann the Paris Opera commissioned new works from two of them. André Jolivet died before completing his; Olivier Messiaen missed his original deadline, but his work on St. Francis is still awaited.

Lesur turned to opera for the first time with "Andrea del Sarto," based on Musset's play, which had its premiere in Marseilles in 1959 and enjoyed a certain success thereafter. Next, without the impetus of a commission, he turned to Jean Giraudoux's fairy tale "Ondine," produced by Louis Jouvet in 1939. Henri Sauguet did the stage music for that production, but a subsequent opera project fell through, leaving the field to Lesur, whose work is now being given at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées.

For "Ondine," Lesur evoked the Italian Renaissance with a colorful, brassy, neo-romantic score. The string-dominated music of "Ondine" evokes the shades of Debussy, Dukas and late 19th-century romanticism, with vocal lines hovering between continuous arpeggio and recitative, but the subject matter is less amenable. Much of Giraudoux's literary brilliance is necessarily lost in the composer's own libretto, yet except for one flamboyant, complex ensemble in the second act, the music does not assert its own rights and settles into a kind of richly orchestrated, flowing monotony.

In place of the playwright's evocation of German romanticism, André Acquart's designs opt for a kind of high-tech stylization, with a metal and glass landscape lit to represent both aquatic and terrestrial realms, and vaguely Edwardian white garb for the inhabitants of both. The trenchcoats and floppy fedoras for the mermaids pre-



Act 2 scene from Lesur's "Ondine."

sumably represent their immaturity to water, but it was not one of the happier ideas in Jean-Claude Fall's staging.

The all-French cast gave a creditable account of the work, led by Marie-Cristine Porta as the Méliandre-like Ondine, a childlike stranger in the socially cramped world of land-dwellers. Philippe Rouillon is a rather bland Chevalier Hans, Hélia Thézan the stern Bertha, Denise Scharley as Eugénie and Jean-Philippe Couris the fatherly king, while Fernand Dumont, as the aquatic monarch, resembles Daddy Warbucks in a white suit. Hikotaro Yazaki conducted, maintaining a solid sense of ensemble in the pit and on stage.

The Orchestre de Paris has been paying belated, but brilliant, centennial attention to Bartók, with two sets of concerts un-

der Pierre Boulez at which the high points were the two piano concertos the composer wrote for himself — the first, in a solidly hewn interpretation by Daniel Barenboim, and the second, in a performance of hair-raising intensity by Maurizio Pollini.

In the second series of concerts, the orchestra's strings and winds had a chance to shine, and did, respectively, in Schoenberg's "Verklärte Nacht" and Stravinsky's "Symphonies for Wind Instruments."

Next week brings Hortense Cartier-Bresson, a prize-winner in last fall's Budapest piano competition, in the third concerto under Riccardo Chailly's direction, and on May 26-27, Isaac Stern in the Violin Concerto with Daniel Barenboim conducting, a program that also brings Boulez's new "Notations II," commissioned by the orchestra.

## This May Be the Year of the Close Shave for the Bearded

"I am certainly not going to shave now," — Paul S. Finot, a political science teacher, on being removed from his teaching duties at John Muir High School in Pasadena, Calif., because he had grown a beard during his summer vacation. (September, 1963)

"Beards, like above-the-knee skirts, are becoming more a fashion and less a measure of social defiance." — Leonard Sandler, on behalf of the New York Civil Liberties Union, in its successful defense of the right of Abe Dweck, a Transit Authority employee, to wear a beard on the job. (December, 1967)

"I feel free! I feel the wind against my face! It's refreshing! It's great!" — Vincent De Francesco, deputy director of the Fortune Society, after having shaved his beard because "it was time to change my image around." (April, 1982)

By Ron Alexander

New York Times Service

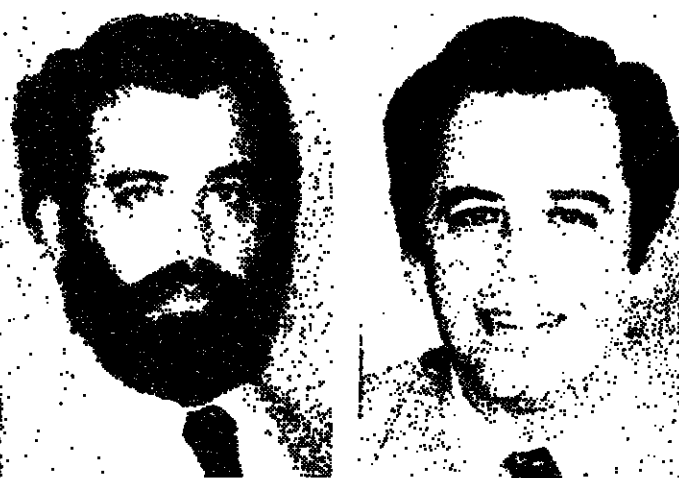
NEW YORK — Above-the-knee skirts have made it back on the fashion scene but beards, no longer a bristling issue for more than a decade of popularity, appear to be on their way out.

To Anne Hollander, a scholar of the history of dress, the reason is obvious: "We are tired of them." Visual tastes have their own laws, she says. The last time beards had as strong an American showing, Hollander says, was the period from around 1875 to the turn of the century, when they represented respectability. After that, with the exception of slick Clark Gable-type mustaches, facial hair did a disappearing act until the 1960s, when their return signified rebellion.

Gio Hernandez, director of Jerry's Barber Salon at Bedford Goodman, who reports "a definite increase within the past year in the number of men coming in to have their beards and even their mustaches shaved off," suggests it is because men are now striving for "a better balance for their new shorter haircuts."

Range of Motives

Seth Fielding, a psychiatrist who recently shaved his own beard, believes, somewhat more darkly, that motives for a man removing his beard may stem anywhere from the psychosexual (feeling confident enough about one's sexuality to deem beards, a symbol of masculinity, unnecessary) to the social ("a way of getting a fresh start when current values are not so terrific").



Seth Fielding: The psychosexual motive.

Company, shaving his 12-year-old beard "was a natural conclusion" to finishing 2½ years of psychotherapy. "It's like getting out from behind the mask with a new face," he said. "I'm getting good audience reaction."

But the most frequently heard reason for whisking away whiskers is the telltale touches of gray now mottling beards first begun a decade or so ago. Herewith, the step-by-step explanation of why and how Warren Mitofsky, director of the CBS News election and survey unit, did away with the beard that would have been 12 years old later this year.

"It started to get gray slowly. I began to color it. I got tired of coloring it. The beard got whiter and whiter. The hair on my head did not. I got tired of looking like Santa Claus. I took scissors, then a razor."

To the smooth-faced Mitofsky, "The world still looks exactly the same and shaving is still a pain."

Being referred to as "venerable" as his beard became touched with gray is also what prompted Prof. Peter Pouncey, a Greek historian at Columbia University, to shave again. Edward Belling, a playwright whose tinged-with-gray beard has just completed a 14-year-run, reports, "It's a great feeling when you're 40 and you're told you look 10 years younger."



Warren Mitofsky: Off with Santa Claus image.

Chester Weinberg, the fashion designer, put down his pinkish shears and picked up the clippers when his friend Calvin Klein told him that his white bushy mustache, the last remnant of his beard, was making Weinberg look "too distinguished." With the removal of the beard and mustache he had begun growing two days after winning a Coty Award in 1970. Weinberg now feels "naked but happier about having moved away from the cliché of facial hair."

A Completed Experience

Why had he grown a beard in the first place? "I relaxed, broke out of the couture world of Geoffrey, Oscar and Bill, started taking the underpinnings out of my designs and completed the experience by starting a beard," Weinberg said.

Not every man adjusts quite so easily to a smooth new face. Harry Clein was depressed and drained of energy ("Just like Samson," he said) when he first shaved his beard a few years ago.

"Everything went wrong," he recalls. "My car broke down. My love life was awful. I grew it back and life got better." Recently, when he started his own publicity firm, Clein made a promise to him-

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## 'Bring Me Sunshine' Is Cloudy

By Sheridan Morley

LONDON — That the late and lamented C.P. Taylor should finally have two of his plays simultaneously running in central London is perhaps some sort of belated apology for the neglect shown all too often by the commercial theater toward this major playwright in his lifetime.

Even now, one of those productions, "Good" (IHT, Jan. 14), is at the Aldwych because of the Royal Shakespeare Company, while the other, "Bring Me Sunshine, Bring Me Sunshine," is at the Shaw because of another subsidized company, the Newcastle Playhouse, where this production was first seen a few months ago.

But it has to be said that these last two plays by Taylor are a distinctly uneven pair: where "Good" is in my view the most important script to have been written by a British dramatist thus far in the '80s, "Bring Me Sunshine" is a curious throwback to the kind of nostalgic domestic comedies that Taylor was doing five and 10 years ago in "A Nightingale Sang" and "Some Enchanted Evening." We are back in that Peter Nichols territory where a central stage narrator brings out his meanness and dearest for our inspection and recalls highlights from their shared domestic past as one big and often unhappy family.

There's no doubt that this Newcastle company, under John Blackmore's direction, brings to "Bring Me Sunshine" a lot of the vivacity and authenticity that's only possible when you get a local company playing local characters in a local setting: the trouble is that when seen in the somewhat colder and more remote light of Euston Road, a little Georgian folkiness goes a very long way indeed.

The seeker after sunshine and smiles here is presumably Ted (Tim Healy), an unemployed Newcastle shipworker who passes his time scavenging for abandoned prams in trash dumps and attempting to sort out a family obsessed with illicit sexual encounters. Sex seems to be used by the family like a sort of communal vacuum cleaner, good for sweeping up people and memories that would have been best left either on or under the carpet.

Nobody here really manages to command our interest or affection for long enough to make us care; neither Ted's wife (forever eager to run off with a local sergeant major), nor his appallingly unsatisfied and unsatisfactory children, seem to deserve the attention that he and we are asked to lavish on them, and it is only when an enchanting old-age pensioner (Dick Irwin) manages to mug his teenage attackers before complaining to the police of assault that we begin to see how much funnier a play this might have been if other tables and beds were similarly turned. Sadly they are not, and we end up with a bleak cartoon-style war report from generation gap in downtown Newcastle.

Latchmere, which in a few short weeks has already established itself (just beyond the south end of Battersea Bridge) as one of the three best pub theaters in London. After his triumph with "Fear and Loathing in Las Vegas," now to be found at the Fortune, the director Lou Stein has brought in a double bill by Stephen Lowe entitled "Comic Pictures." The first of these two 50-minute pieces, "Cards," is admittedly little more than a revue sketch, built around that extraordinary moment in English seaside history when the comic-postcard cartoons of the great Donald McGill were briefly replaced by photographs of actors recreating for the camera some of the hawdier fat-lady jokes.

Lowe thus takes us to a 1950s East Anglian windswept beach where "the family" (fat mum, henpecked dad, buxom daughter and sex-starved son) are brought to a kind of life while they perform their appalling routines and try to come to terms with a changing world in which nudity is now all that's required of them.

"The family," however, we get "Stars," a far more thoughtful and touching and fascinating play, written five years ago, foreboding "Yanks," "Pennies From Heaven" and "Private Dick" in its attempt to relate the realities of life in the 1930s and '40s to the images of it created by popular songs and films. It was remarkably foresighted of Alan Ayckbourn to commission "Stars" for his Scarborough theater in 1976, and remarkably dim of London managements to have left it lying unrevived until now, for in its account of a wartime Nottingham cinema manager and his ever-optimistic usherette living out fantasies of Humphrey Bogart and Hedy Lamarr amid the ice-cream wrappers is an altogether more successful evocation of provincial British life than that of "Bring Me Sunshine." Hollywood dialogue filtered through a Nottingham cinema screen is bound to sound eccentric; Lowe's triumph, here as in his later play "Touched," is to bring us back a

lost world in terms that would have made sense to its inhabitants.

The four in the cast (Janet Dale, Barry McCarthy, Timothy Walker and Nina Edwards) seem understandably happier here than in the preceding comic postcard routines, and what they have to work with is I think a much more worthwhile and important play than has elsewhere been acknowledged. It does admittedly depend on a certain audience memory of "Waterloo Bridge" and all those other late-night television movies that come back to haunt us from the 1940s, but once they can be taken for granted what we have here is a marvelous evocation of wartime England lived through a haze of rationed nylon. What Lowe is about here is the fundamental difference between life on California celluloid and life in the blitzed provinces, and "Stars" manages to be at the same time a sentimental scrapbook of the movies and an indictment of the way they were allowed to condition reality on earth.

### Arts Agenda

GENEVA — Giovanni Padoa-Schioppa's "The Barber of Seville," which preceded Rossini's version by 34 years, will be given at the Théâtre de la Comédie May 3, in a new production by the Grand Théâtre, staged by Paul Lombard and with sets and costumes by Jean-Philippe Roy. Bruno Martelli will conduct a cast headed by Gylisina Raphael as Rosina, Peter Joffe as Alcindoro, Paolo Mauri as Figaro, Toni Marchand as Bartolo, Franco Fendler as Basilio, and with the veteran tenor Hugues Cuendet returning to the stage in the double engagement of Glavinsky and an Alcindoro. Other performances are scheduled for May 5, 9, 12 and 13.

PARIS — John Mennel is restaging his choreographed version of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" for the Paris Opera Ballet, which has scheduled its premiere of the work for May 5, with Noelle Pontois as Hippolyta/Theseus, Jean-Yves Lemaire as Oberon/Obereon, Patrick Dupond as Puck/Robin/Puck, and Florence Clerc, Margot Louchard, Charles Jada, Bernard Bouchet and Georges Flateau in other principal parts. André Guedes will conduct the score, which was made by Mendelssohn and George Ligeti, and the sets and costumes are by Jacques Ross.



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# Asia States Report High Growth; Bank Appeals for Funds

Reuters

MANILA — The Asian Development Bank urgently appealed Wednesday for more funds to support its lending programs in one of the world's fastest developing regions.

President Masao Fujitani told the board of governors' 15th annual meeting that in spite of increasing difficulties, the developing countries of the Asia-Pacific region had achieved the highest average growth rate in the world over the past decade.

He said, "The resilience and capacity these countries have displayed is indeed commendable. The momentum for development must not be lost."

Philippine President Ferdinand E. Marcos said that in a world filled with economic uncertainties and political turmoil, the bank "has made a significant contribution indeed."

"The developing countries are now perhaps poised to lead the world in economic growth," Mr. Marcos said the bank's need for further resources came at a time when the industrialized nations were suffering from "foreign aid fatigue" which took more account of their own problems than of developing countries' performances.

The chairman, Burmese deputy Premier U Tun Tin, said the bank's immediate need was to raise additional funds from its member countries to sustain the current pace of operations.











## COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue, Profits in Millions, in local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Canada			
Rho Algon			
1st Quor.	1981	1980	
Revenue	21.1	22.7	
Profits	0.3	0.3	
Per Share	0.58	0.58	
France			
Moët-Hennessy			
Year	1981	1980	
Revenue	342.7	311.6	
Profits	40.0	35.0	
Per Share	8.50	7.50	
Great Britain			
BAT Industries			
Year	1981	1980	
Revenue	7,250.0	7,450.0	
Profits	322.0	322.0	
Per Share	8.50	8.50	
House of Fraser			
Year	1981	1980	
Revenue	28.6	27.7	
Profits	28.0	24.1	
Per Share	0.85	0.60	
Pearson & Co.			
Year	1981	1980	
Revenue	371.0	367.0	
Profits	43.7	42.5	
Per Share	7.45	6.25	

## Japan's Autoworkers Underpaid, Fraser Says

By Tracy Dahlby

Washington Post Service

TOKYO — In a bid to get Japanese union leaders to bargain for higher wages and shorter working hours, United Auto Workers President Douglas A. Fraser said Thursday that autoworkers here have contributed to rising joblessness in the United States through a policy of overworking and underpaying their employees.

In a speech for delivery to a two-day world auto conference sponsored by the International Metalworkers' Federation, Mr. Fraser said Japanese autoworkers "continue to underpay (their) workers at home, and use their low-wage advantages to undercut workers in North America."

In Tokyo this week, Mr. Fraser has called on Japanese union leaders to press autoworkers for better wages and benefits, which he says would help narrow the gap between Japanese and U.S. labor costs and put competition on a more equal basis.

Mr. Fraser's foray has met with a cool response from automobile

executives and union officials here. They contend that Japan's strong competitive edge is the result of higher rates of productivity in the industry here and the failure of U.S. autoworkers to re-tool assembly lines and turn around deficit-ridden operations.

In the background of Mr. Fraser's visit is last year's record U.S. trade deficit with Japan of \$16 billion, more than three-quarters of which UAW officials have attributed to Japanese car sales in the United States.

"Such a one-sided, lopsided, discriminatory trade policy at a time of devastating unemployment (in the United States) has created an enormous political backlash that threatens our international economic system," Mr. Fraser said.

He said Japanese autoworkers had a "major responsibility" for rising protectionist sentiment in the United States. He said the UAW was committed to a campaign to muster support in Congress for legislation requiring foreign autoworkers with large car sales in the United States to produce a share of those cars on U.S. soil.

Claiming that 185 congressmen already supported such legislation, he said it would, in effect, force major Japanese autoworkers to step up investment in factories in the United States.

In his prepared remarks Thursday, Mr. Fraser said Japanese workers' wages remained below international standards and that the

2,200 hours they spend on the job yearly compared unfavorably with the 1,900-hour average in the United States.

In Japan, unions are organized at the company level, and one industry source said, "If union leaders start following the UAW and make outrageous demands, they will lose their credibility" among both labor and management.

Mr. Shoji, who has actively lobbied Japanese autoworkers to increase investment in U.S. production, told reporters that the wage gap had little to do with the difficulties faced by the U.S. industry and blamed poor management practices.

Tariff Abolition Urged

TOKYO (AP) — Japanese businessmen urged the government Wednesday to abolish trade tariffs and remove import quotas on a wide range of agricultural products to ease trade friction with other countries.

Farmers immediately expressed opposition.

Masaya Miyoshi, managing director of Keidanren, the federation of employers that includes 930 major companies, said that measures including the removal of residual import quotas on primarily agricultural products would improve Japan's relations with the United States and Western Europe.

Residual import quotas include leather products and 22 agricultural products such as beef, processed cheese, oranges, fish, shellfish, fruit juice, tomato ketchup and canned pineapples.

Hisaichi Oki, a spokesman for the National Federation of Agriculture Cooperatives, said that because Japan is the world's largest importer of farm products, "it is ridiculous that we are pressured to further open our market. He said Japan should stop its 'torrential' exports and stimulate its domestic economy to import more foreign goods."



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## Slimmed-Down A&amp;P Feels Fit to Face Future

(Continued from Page 13)

far enough. Terence J. McEvoy, food analyst for Dean Witter Reynolds, said, "The new management is certainly on the right track in cutting back to a core of profitable stores, but there's still a lot of excess, unproductive properties left."

The company is preparing to take two further remedial steps. First, it is cutting back on its Plus food discount stores, which were introduced with fanfare two years ago and rapidly increased to 50 units. The program has been reduced to 35 stores and may be phased out.

A favorite of the Tengelmann ownership because its similar stores have done well in West Germany, the Plus stores did not catch on in the United States.

Second, A&P is working with some unions in the East to obtain concessions. Mr. Wood said discussions were going on "only in marginal areas where we have sustained short-term losses."

The 123-year-old company, which has fallen from the top spot in volume among national supermarkets and now trails Safeway Stores and Kroger, has been cast in an ironic role because it has been giving up some of the principal characteristics that made it successful during its first century.

In 1859, George Huntington Hartford opened the first store in lower Manhattan, selling tea at 30 cents a pound, less than half the

going price, by eliminating the middleman. By 1930 the company was operating some 15,000 stores across the country.

Stores were opened as quickly as one every three days and John Hartford, one of George's sons, once commented, "We went so fast that hobs hopping off freight trains were hired as managers."

Slow to Modernize

But, after World War II, A&P was slow to modernize, to open larger stores and to add nonfood items.

Since 1974, A&P has closed 2,300 stores, almost all small, obsolete units, discharged 60,000 employees and shut most of its manufacturing plants. The corporate surgery was begun by Jonathan L. Scott, who resigned in April, 1980 and was succeeded by Mr. Wood. He has continued the reduction program.

But Mr. Wood insists that his cutbacks differ from earlier ones. When 1,600 stores were closed in 1975 and 1976, the amount of sales given up was \$1.3 billion. But in the more recent closings, 400 stores that had sales of \$1.8 billion were shut.

"That's because the earlier stores closed were all small and obsolete and it was a scatter-gun approach," Mr. Wood said.

"But in the recent moves we simply decided to close out entire markets where we had lost our place."

The company is banking on its new "P and Q" program, an emphasis on price and quality, and on stressing its strengths, which include meat and produce.

Reaction, however, varies. Walter F. Loeb, senior analyst for Morgan Stanley, said: "A&P has not had a strong focus and the 'P and Q' program is confusing. It still needs to close many more of its smaller stores."

A&P isn't alone in having that problem. Safeway Stores, too, is finding that it has to get rid of smaller, obsolete units. The problem for widely dispersed food chains is that there are too many regional operators which have a strong following.

Allan M. Feder, who resigned last September as A&P's senior executive vice president and president of the manufacturing group when he learned that his operations would be sharply reduced,

said the company could have continued its production activities by selling more products to other retailers but decided that it wanted to be exclusively a retailer.

"Now, they are a cash-rich company because of the pension fund surplus and the considerable proceeds from stores and plants," he said. "That leaves them good investment funds to renovate and improve their stores."

And it is still a very big company, with 1,100 stores and 45,000 employees. It is the largest supermarket chain in the metropolitan New York area and a major one along the East Coast. It still operates in 28 states, only two fewer than in 1975.

In addition, the efforts being made by the company, along with its confidence of a return to profitability this year, have piqued the interest of analysts — for the first time in years.

## Panel Gives Damages to Merrill Lynch

By Susan C. Faludi

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Drexel Burnham Lambert has been ordered by a New York Stock Exchange arbitration panel to pay Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith damages of \$250,000 for improper recruiting practices.

Drexel Burnham Lambert was accused of luring away four Merrill Lynch account executives in a conspiracy to move business to its New Orleans branch.

The five-member panel, whose decision was unanimous, Tuesday also ordered three of the four former account executives in the New Orleans office of Merrill Lynch to pay fines ranging from \$25,000 to \$12,500 for breaching their contracts with the securities firm.

Merrill Lynch, which has an extensive training program for securities employees, has raised objections about securities firms luring its staff away. Its employee contract requires that staff members agree that they will not solicit Merrill Lynch accounts for one year after they leave the firm and will not take away or copy any of the firm's records.

Merrill Lynch had charged that the four executives, who went to work for the New Orleans office of Drexel Burnham Lambert in 1981, in addition to soliciting Merrill Lynch's customers, had taken and copied Merrill Lynch's books and records for Drexel Burnham Lambert.

Merrill Lynch filed suit against the executives in September, 1981, asking for \$1 million in damages from the four defendants, as well as a restraining order forbidding them to continue to use the information. The court sent the case to arbitration at the New York Stock Exchange.

## New Renault Car Is Called Crucial To AMC Survival

United Press International

SOUTHFIELD, Mich. — The future of American Motors, which reported a \$51 million loss in the first quarter, hinges on the success of the Renault Alliance car for the 1983 model year, the chairman of the French automaker said.

Chairman Bernard Hanson said Renault, which is in a partnership with AMC, would be satisfied with sales of only 600 Alliance cars a day, the Kenosha News reported Wednesday. He said the daily break-even point had been reduced from 600 to 800 units a day to 500 cars at the Kenosha plant, largest of three AMC plants in this country.

"All it takes to turn AMC from red to black is one or two successful models," Mr. Hanson said, "and a successful year for the Alliance would melt AMC's 'negative snowball' and spark an increase in Jeep sales."

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(Closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam	Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.
ABN Holding	100.00	99.50	ABN Holding	100.00
AKZO	100.00	99.50	AKZO	100.00
Alkermes	100.00	99.50	Alkermes	100.00
Alkermes	100.00	99.50	Alkermes	100.00
Alkermes	100.00	99.50	Alkermes	100.00
Alkermes	100.00	99.50	Alkermes	100.00
Alkermes	100.00	99.50	Alkermes	100.00
Alkermes	100.00	99.50	Alkermes	100.00
Alkermes	100.00	99.50	Alkermes	100.00
Alkermes	100.00	99.50	Alkermes	100.00

Brussels	Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.
ABN Holding	100.00	99.50	ABN Holding	100.00
AKZO	100.00	99.50	AKZO	100.00
Alkermes	100.00	99.50	Alkermes	100.00
Alkermes	100.00	99.50	Alkermes	100.00
Alkermes	100.00	99.50	Alkermes	100.00
Alkermes	100.00	99.50	Alkermes	100.00
Alkermes	100.00	99.50	Alkermes	100.00
Alkermes	100.00	99.50	Alkermes	100.00
Alkermes	100.00	99.50	Alkermes	100.00
Alkermes	100.00	99.50	Alkermes	100.00

Frankfurt	Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.
ABN Holding	100.00	99.50	ABN Holding	100.00
AKZO	100.00	99.50	AKZO	100.00
Alkermes	100.00	99.50	Alkermes	100.00
Alkermes	100.00	99.50	Alkermes	100.00
Alkermes	100.00	99.50	Alkermes	100.00
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Alkermes	100.00	99.50	Alkermes	100.00
Alkermes	100.00	99.50	Alkermes	100.00
Alkermes	100.00	99.50	Alkermes	100.00

Hong Kong	Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.
ABN Holding	100.00	99.50	ABN Holding	100.00
AKZO	100.00	99.50	AKZO	100.00
Alkermes	100.00	99.50	Alkermes	100.00
Alkermes	100.00	99.50	Alkermes	100.00
Alkermes	100.00	99.50	Alkermes	100.00
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Alkermes	100.00	99.50	Alkermes	100.00
Alkermes	100.00	99.50	Alkermes	100.00

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Closing Prices, April 28, 1982

NEW YORK (AP)	Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.
ABN Holding	100.00	99.50	ABN Holding	100.00
AKZO	100.00	99.50	AKZO	100.00
Alkermes	100.00	99.50	Alkermes	100.00
Alkermes	100.00	99.50	Alkermes	100.00
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# 1981. A another record year for The Hongkong Bank Group

Mr M G R Sandberg, Chairman, reports:  
1981 another record year with profit up about 40% to HK\$2,003 million.

Dividend at 65 cents a share, compared with forecast of 60 cents, represents 37.6% increase allowing for last year's bonus and rights issues.

Response to the rights issue was gratifyingly high.

We are again this year recommending a bonus issue of one new share for every three held.

Dividends of not less than 48 cents a share are expected to be paid on the increased capital.

Generally, 1981 was characterised by instability and sluggish growth in the world economy. The volatility of exchange rates was a disturbing feature of the international financial scene.

The likelihood is that the present stresses on the world's trading system will become worse and that pressure towards protectionism may strengthen.

It is particularly important to the Asia-Pacific area that trade and investment should not be subject to the defensive tactics of other regions. During the year the economies of this region managed to remain comparatively buoyant.

Hong Kong Bank managed to maintain a strong export performance and our branch network continued to expand.

Hang Seng Bank again increased both profits and dividends to record levels.

Marine Midland reported a successful year with increased earnings.

Hongkong Bank of Canada was established in October 1981.

Another development was the creation of Hongkong Egyptian Bank SAE.

We shall also shortly be establishing an operational presence in Pakistan and Chile.

The British Bank of the Middle East continued to make good progress, producing profits of more than £14 million, a 54% increase on 1980 figures. The Saudi British Bank had another good year.

Our operations in the Lebanon are being rationalised, increasing the number of BBME branches from 5 to 9.



Mr. M G R Sandberg, OBE

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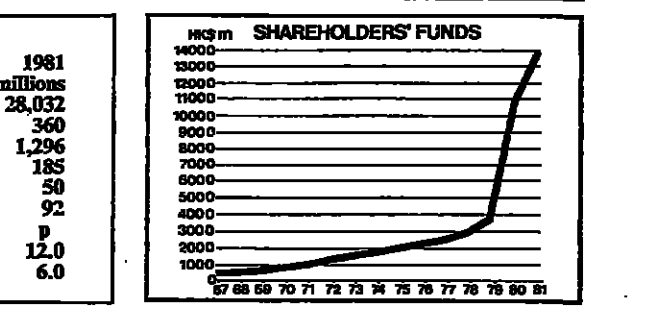
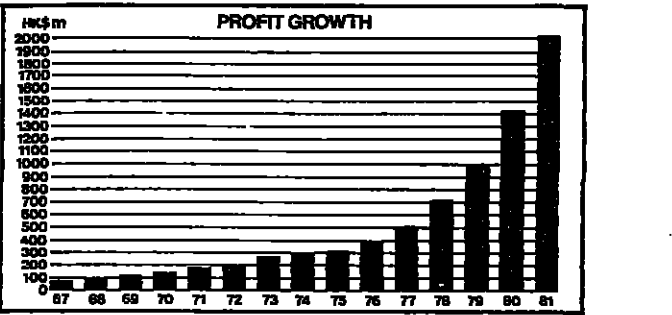
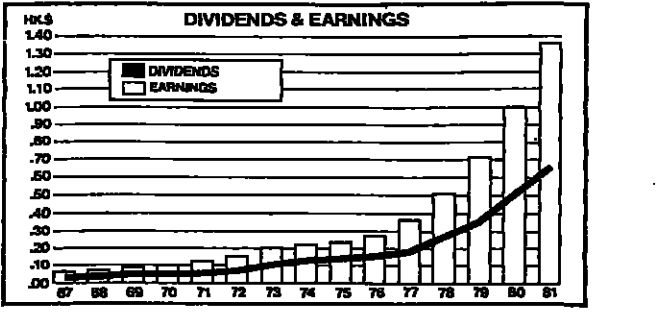
Our main merchant banking arm, Wardley Limited, and its subsidiaries reported another successful year with a net profit of just over HK\$200 million, a 24% increase over 1980.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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# Trading Picks Up on 2d Day Of NFL College Player Draft

From Agency Dispatches

**NEW YORK** — The heavy trading that marked the opening round of the National Football League college player draft picked up again Wednesday, with Oakland acquiring veteran defensive end Lyle Alzado from Cleveland and Houston obtaining defensive back Luther Bradley from Detroit.

Alzado, an All-Pro with Denver and Cleveland, went to Oakland for the Raiders' eighth-round choice. The 33-year-old Alzado, 6-foot-3 and 250 pounds, will be entering his 12th pro season.

Bradley, a first-round draft choice out of Notre Dame in 1978, was dealt to Houston just before Wednesday's second session for the Oilers' seventh-round pick.

The six-year veteran from Oklahoma, a second-round draft choice in 1975, started at outside line-

backer for the past five seasons. Shoate, who turned 29 Monday, had a strong season in 1980 but faltered last year.

On Wednesday the clubs were looking for the late-round steals that defy the computer printouts. But this year's draft was labeled thin by most personnel evaluators in the league, and after Tuesday's first six rounds most of the gaudy stars at the New York Sheraton were long gone. Few teams' picks remained untraded as the final six rounds resumed, and they went quickly.

Buffalo selected Syracuse's Gary Anderson, one of the top percentage kickers in NCAA history, in the seventh round, and Los Angeles took running back A.J. (Jam) Jones of Texas, who had 13 games of 100 yards and is fourth on the Longhorns' career rushing list, in the eighth round.

The draft also picked Alabama line-backer Thomas Boyd in the eighth round, and San Diego selected nose guard Warren Lyles of Alabama, the defensive Most Valuable Player of the 1981 Cotton Bowl, on the ninth round.

Also on round nine, Chicago picked Texas defensive back Mike Hatchett, the brother of Baltimore's Derrick Hatchett; Houston took Penn State defensive back Matt Bradley, and San Francisco chose Michigan State quarterback Bryan Clark, the son of Monte Clark, coach of the Detroit Lions.

**Blockbuster Trades**  
On Tuesday the Patriots traded tight-end Russ Francis to San Francisco and free safety Tim Fox to San Diego for draft choices.

Also on Tuesday, showing obvious disdain for the quality of this year's college crop, the Los Angeles Rams staged blockbuster trades involving high draft choices. They received Bert Jones from Baltimore and Mike Barber from the Oilers.

In other deals on the first day of the draft, New Orleans got line-backer Dennis Winston from Pittsburgh. Buffalo picked up eighth-

round All-Pro corner-back Larnier Parrish from Washington and Denver got line-backer Robert L. Jackson from Cleveland, all for draft choices.



**JACKSON RETURNS TO NEW YORK** — Reggie Jackson, traded by New York to California during the winter, was greeted by his former Yankee teammates as he returned to Yankee Stadium Tuesday. Jackson hit a towering home run and a single in three times at bat in helping the Angels to 3-1 victory. The game was declared official after seven innings because of rain.

## Padres Stretch Winning Streak to 11

**San Diego** — Eric Show allowed only two hits in five innings of relief, and Sixto Lezcano and Luis Salazar each drove in a pair of runs to propel the San Diego Padres to their 11th consecutive victory Tuesday, an 8-5 triumph over the New York Mets.

With the score tied 5-5, San Diego went ahead with an unearned run in the bottom of the fourth inning. Salazar reached second safely when Bob Bailor dropped his

pop fly and went to third on a groundout by Broderick Perkins. Kurt Bevacqua hit a pinch single to deep short to drive in Salazar, and Lezcano doubled in a pair of runs in the fifth to assure the Padres victory.

"It's nice to be in first place now," said the Padre manager, Dick Williams, who was hired by San Diego during the winter. "I'll be nice to be in first in October. I just hope we can keep playing this way."

## BASEBALL ROUNDUP

**Red Sox 7, Royals 5**  
In the American League, at Boston, Carl Yastrzemski singled home two runs and Bob Stanley pitched five innings of shutout relief in helping the Red Sox to their eighth straight victory, a 7-5 triumph over Kansas City. The loss snapped a three-game Kansas City winning streak and was Boston's 10th victory in its last 11 games. George Brett homered for Kansas City.

**Mariners 7, Indians 4**  
In Cleveland, a two-run homer by Dave Henderson and a bases-empty blast by Todd Cruz were the highlights of a five-run 11th inning that carried Seattle to a 7-4 victory over Cleveland. Jim Maler's run-scoring double drove in the tie-breaking run in the 11th before Henderson and Cruz followed with their homers. The game was played under protest by the Indians because of the ejection of third base-

man Toby Harrah, who was accused of using an illegal bat. Harrah had entered the game with a 14-game hitting streak.

**White Sox 11, Brewers 2**  
In Milwaukee, Ron LeFlore's first career grand slam sparked a seven-run second inning that helped Chicago snap Milwaukee's five-game winning streak with an 11-2 victory. Steve Kemp and Carlton Fisk also homered for Chicago to help Lamarr Hoyt, making his first start of the season, to his fourth straight victory.

**Tigers 5, Twins 2**  
In Minneapolis, Lance Parrish hit a home run and Lou Whitaker singled in a pair of runs to support the six-hit pitching of Jack Morris and lift the Tigers to a 5-2 triumph over Minnesota. Morris (4-1) walked four and struck out three in posting his fourth complete game and fourth straight victory. Randy Johnson hit his fourth homer for Minnesota.

**Blue Jays 8, Rangers 4**  
In Toronto, Willie Upshaw, celebrating his 25th birthday, capped a four-run third inning with a bases-loaded triple that lifted Toronto to an 8-4 victory over Texas. Upshaw, the designated hitter, hit his three-run triple over George Wright's head to the center-field warning track and then scored on John Mayberry's sacrifice fly. Dale Murray (2-1) got the victory in relief. Mike Richardson homered for Texas.

**Pirates 10, Braves 4**  
In Atlanta, Jason Thompson hit two home runs and Tony Pena added a grand slam to power Pittsburgh to a 10-4 rout of Atlanta. It was Atlanta's fifth consecutive loss after 13 straight victories.

**Reds 6, Cubs 3**  
In Chicago, Cesar Cedeno drove in three runs with a double and a sacrifice fly, and Johnny Bench hit a two-run homer to lead Cincinnati to a 6-3 victory over Chicago. Bruce Breyer won five innings in raising his record to 4-1. He has more victories than any other National League pitcher.

**Astros 3, Cardinals 0**  
In St. Louis, Vern Riffe and Joe Sambito combined on a five-hitter to pace Houston to a 3-0 victory over St. Louis. The triumph was the fourth of the season in five games for the Astros over the Cardinals, who have lost just two other contests in their 19 games.

**Dodgers 3, Phillies 0**  
In Los Angeles, Pedro Guerrero hit a two-run homer in the second inning to back the four-hit pitching of Jerry Reuss and lead the Dodgers to their 19th victory.

**Major League Standings**  
The following table shows the current standings of the major league teams as of Tuesday, April 29, 1982.

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
AL East				
Baltimore	12	4	.750	0
Seattle	10	6	.625	2
Los Angeles	9	7	.563	3
San Diego	8	8	.500	4
San Francisco	7	9	.438	5
California	6	10	.375	6
Minnesota	5	11	.313	7
Chicago	4	12	.250	8
Philadelphia	3	13	.188	9
St. Louis	2	14	.125	10
Atlanta	1	15	.063	11
Montreal	0	16	.000	12

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
NL East				
San Francisco	10	6	.625	0
Los Angeles	9	7	.563	1
San Diego	8	8	.500	2
Philadelphia	7	9	.438	3
St. Louis	6	10	.375	4
Atlanta	5	11	.313	5
Chicago	4	12	.250	6
Montreal	3	13	.188	7
San Francisco	2	14	.125	8
Los Angeles	1	15	.063	9
San Diego	0	16	.000	10

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
AL West				
Seattle	10	6	.625	0
Los Angeles	9	7	.563	1
San Diego	8	8	.500	2
San Francisco	7	9	.438	3
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Montreal	0	16	.000	10

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San Francisco	10	6	.625	0
Los Angeles	9	7	.563	1
San Diego	8	8	.500	2
Philadelphia	7	9	.438	3
St. Louis	6	10	.375	4
Atlanta	5	11	.313	5
Chicago	4	12	.250	6
Montreal	3	13	.188	7
San Francisco	2	14	.125	8
Los Angeles	1	15	.063	9
San Diego	0	16	.000	10

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
AL Central				
Minnesota	10	6	.625	0
Los Angeles	9	7	.563	1
San Diego	8	8	.500	2
San Francisco	7	9	.438	3
California	6	10	.375	4
Minnesota	5	11	.313	5
Chicago	4	12	.250	6
Philadelphia	3	13	.188	7
St. Louis	2	14	.125	8
Atlanta	1	15	.063	9
Montreal	0	16	.000	10

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
NL Central				
San Francisco	10	6	.625	0
Los Angeles	9	7	.563	1
San Diego	8	8	.500	2
Philadelphia	7	9	.438	3
St. Louis	6	10	.375	4
Atlanta	5	11	.313	5
Chicago	4	12	.250	6
Montreal	3	13	.188	7
San Francisco	2	14	.125	8
Los Angeles	1	15	.063	9
San Diego	0	16	.000	10

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
AL South				
Atlanta	10	6	.625	0
Los Angeles	9	7	.563	1
San Diego	8	8	.500	2
San Francisco	7	9	.438	3
California	6	10	.375	4
Minnesota	5	11	.313	5
Chicago	4	12	.250	6
Philadelphia	3	13	.188	7
St. Louis	2	14	.125	8
Atlanta	1	15	.063	9
Montreal	0	16	.000	10

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
NL South				
San Francisco	10	6	.625	0
Los Angeles	9	7	.563	1
San Diego	8	8	.500	2
Philadelphia	7	9	.438	3
St. Louis	6	10	.375	4
Atlanta	5	11	.313	5
Chicago	4	12	.250	6
Montreal	3	13	.188	7
San Francisco	2	14	.125	8
Los Angeles	1	15	.063	9
San Diego	0	16	.000	10

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St. Louis	6	10	.375	4
Atlanta	5	11	.313	5
Chicago	4	12	.250	6
Montreal	3	13	.188	7
San Francisco	2	14	.125	8
Los Angeles	1	15	.063	9
San Diego	0	16	.000	10

# Canucks, Islanders Go Ahead in Series

From Agency Dispatches

**CHICAGO** — Jim Nill's rebound goal at 8:58 of the second overtime lifted the Vancouver Canucks to a 2-1 victory Tuesday night over the Chicago Blackhawks in the opening game of their best-of-seven semifinal Stanley Cup playoff series.

In Uniondale, N.Y., meanwhile, Stefan Persson set up power-play

goals by Bryan Trottier and Butch Goring to lead the New York Islanders to a 2-1 victory over the Quebec Nordiques in the opening game of their series.

Persson, a 27-year-old Swedish defenseman, suffered a shoulder injury in the preliminary round against Pittsburgh and did not appear in the quarterfinals against the Rangers. But he made an immediate impact in his return Tuesday night, helping the Islanders convert their first power play of the game.

Peter Stastny scored at 7:02 of the third period to cut Quebec's deficit to 2-1, but Denis Potvin and Wayne Merrick provided insurance late in the third period.

In Chicago, Nill's overtime goal came on a pass from defenseman Harold Snarels. It ended more than three consecutive scoreless periods. He back-handed the game-winning past Chicago goalie Tony Esposito.

"It got to be where I looked up at the clock every now and then and began wondering what the record for overtime was," Nill said. The clubs were far from playing the longest game, which oc-

curred in the 1936 semifinals when Mud Bruneteau scored at 11:30 — in the sixth overtime — to give Detroit a 1-0 victory over the Montreal Maroons.

But Nill settled the longest game of this season. "We got a little tired at the end of the first overtime, but in the second overtime we must have gotten our second wind," he said.

Tom Gradin put the Canucks ahead at 8:02 of the first period with a 40-foot shot. It was Gradin's fourth goal of the playoffs. The Blackhawks quickly went to the attack, and Terry Ruskowski tied it with his first goal of the playoffs at 10:11. Rich Preston worked the puck out from behind the net and passed to Ruskowski who shot a backhand past Rickard Brodeur.

**Russians Extend Unbeaten Streak**

**Helsinki** — The Soviet Union blanked Sweden, 4-0, Tuesday night to extend its winning streak to nine games in the World Hockey Championships.

Sergei Makarov, Vladimir Golikov, Victor Shalimov and Zinetula Bilyaletdinov scored for the Russians, who clinched their 18th world title since 1954 last Sunday. Vladimir Myshkin, the Soviet backup goalie, earned the shutout in his first start of the championships.

The Swedes, with 14 world championship rookies, dropped to fourth place with nine points, behind Canada with 10. Czechoslovakia was in second place with 11 points.

## Spurs Top SuperSonics On 31 Points by Gervin

**United Press International**

**SEATTLE** — George Gervin scored 31 points, including a 20-foot jumper with five seconds remaining, to give the San Antonio Spurs a 95-93 victory over the Seattle SuperSonics Tuesday in the first game of their best-of-seven National Basketball Association quarterfinal playoff series.

And in Inglewood, Calif., Jamal Wilkes scored 28 points and finished with 11 for the Lakers. Alvan Adams and Dennis Johnson led Phoenix with 20 points each, while Leonard Robinson added 18.

After falling behind by 12 points in the opening period, Phoenix rallied to pull within five, 58-53, at halftime, while shooting only 39 percent from the field. The Lakers shot 62 percent in the half.

But Los Angeles, with Johnson scoring nine points, and Wilkes contributing eight, boosted its lead to 11 points at 87-77 at the end of the third quarter.

In the fourth quarter the Suns could get no closer than 11 points, and with five minutes remaining the Lakers went on a spree. They outscored Phoenix, 11-2, in a 2:25 span to take a 110-91 lead with 2:35 left to play.

All eight quarterfinalists were to play Wednesday night. Boston was looking for a second victory over Washington, and Philadelphia was seeking to take a two-game edge over Milwaukee.

**UEFA Chief Re-elected**

**Dresden**, East Germany — Artemio Franchi of Italy was unanimously re-elected Wednesday as president of the European Football Union (UEFA) for another four years.

## Some Tournaments Reported to Guarantee Illicit Entrance Fees to Top Tennis Players

**By Kathy Blumenstock and George Solomon**

**Washington Post Service**

**WASHINGTON** — The world's top male tennis players have been offered under-the-table appearance fees of up to \$125,000 each by at least seven tournaments on the Grand Prix circuit, according to a highly placed tennis source.

The source told The Washington Post that to ensure getting Bjorn Borg, John McEnroe and Ivan Lendl each of the seven tournaments agreed to guarantee each player \$125,000 in addition to the regular prize money. Jimmy Connors and Vitas Gerulaitis, who were offered approximately \$100,000 each per tournament, the source said.

Such appearance fees would enable the players to be selective about which tournaments they entered in 1982. There are 88 tournaments on the Grand Prix circuit.

**The Rules**  
Grand Prix rules prohibit such fees for appearances, as well as guarantees against prize money. The rules do not prohibit pay for endorsements by players.

One official, John Harris, chairman of a tournament in Washington, said the practice of appearance fees was "widespread" in Europe, and that there were some players who asked for guarantees. Harris would not name the players.

Marshall Happer, administrator of the Men's International Professional Tennis Council, said: "A lot

of people do not understand what is or isn't a guarantee, but any time we get information that suggests guarantees we do an investigation. The questions we ask are: Was it a condition of entry? And: Is it for value received?"

Happer said his office had begun an investigation last week into a tournament that may have violated the guarantee code. According to the pro council, the tournament and player can be fined for violations, and the tournament can be dropped from the Grand Prix circuit.

None of the players in question was immediately available for comment.

Bob Kain, who represents Borg, Connors and Gerulaitis, said: "Are those the only players you've ever heard those rumors about? I've heard things about every player, and I think it's because people lump together endorsements and promotional fees. How do you separate the two?"

Jerry Solomon, who represents Lendl, said the concept of "ap-

pearance fees" is sometimes misinterpreted. "If a player has an agreement with a company to do a certain number of appearances in a year, and if some of those appearances happen to fall during the week of a tournament sponsored by that company, does that mean the player is receiving an appearance fee, which is against Grand Prix rules, or is it a legitimate fee [from the company]?"

John McEnroe Sr., who represents his son, said the junior McEnroe does not accept appearance fees. "I have heard people say players take appearance fees, but with respect to John McEnroe, I know that's inaccurate," he said. "I haven't heard anything specific about anybody, but John McEnroe does not accept fees for appearances in Grand Prix tournaments."

Happer said he is concerned about alleged appearance fees because it might tend to make the sport akin to pro wrestling. "When you find out about it [payment to play], it's too late, you've lost it," he said. "And if you lose your integrity, you lose everything in tennis."

In 1977, some tennis players along with CBS-TV and promoter Bill Riordan were criticized for advertising that three of the four so-called "Heavyweight Champions" of Tennis Challenges — winners-take-all. There were, in fact, pre-set financial guarantees regardless of the outcome. These matches involved Connors, John Newcombe, Manuel Orantes and Ilie Nastase.

**Transactions**  
The following table shows the current transactions of the major league teams as of Tuesday, April 29, 1982.

along with CBS-TV and promoter Bill Riordan were criticized for advertising that three of the four so-called "Heavyweight Championship of Tennis Challenges" were winner-take-all. There were, in fact, pre-set financial guarantees





**Buchwald**

## Zeffirelli's 'Traviata' Goes Before Cameras

**The Associated Press**  
ROME — Italian director Franco Zeffirelli says his film of Giuseppe Verdi's opera "La Traviata" will recreate the opera exactly as it is performed onstage. "I am not looking for a new interpretation," he said at a press conference.

Zeffirelli began filming the \$6-million project last week at Rome's "Cinecittà." He said the film, starring tenor Plácido Domingo and soprano Teresa Stratas, should be finished by October and will be previewed in Venice before its general release.

"There are books and there are books," Extorm said. "My daughter came home from her English class with William Faulkner's 'Sanctuary,' and I told her if she brought anything like that to school, I'd throw it in the furnace. I also reported her teacher to the principal."

I said, "If more parents took an interest in what their kids were reading we wouldn't have such a rotten society."

"Well, it's too late now," Linda said. "George has already read 'Catch Her in the Rye.' What do I do?"

"Watch him closely," Frannie Huff said. "Search his room. If you find a book by John Steinbeck or James Baldwin under his bed, then you know he's in real trouble and I would take his library card away from him."

"I wish I had kept a closer eye on my son. I let him read Hemingway's 'The Sun Also Rises' when he was 15 years old, and the next thing I knew he checked out 'Malamud's The Fixer,'" Extorm said.

"Where do you find out what books are bad for children's minds?" Linda wanted to know.

"There are organizations all over the country that will supply you with lists," I said. "We get our guidance from a couple who censors books in Texas."

"What's George reading now?" Reilly asked.

Linda said, "Voltaire's Candide."

"I hate to tell you this," said Frannie Huff. "But you have a sick kid on your hands."

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## The Irrepressible Colette

**P**ARIS — She was always in fashion — and always in the news — and 28 years after her death — she still is. Colette, an irrepressible phoenix, has risen from yesterday's ashes to entrance new audiences.

A play based on her "Chéri" is a smash hit at the Théâtre des Variétés in Paris, and Michèle Sarde's full-bodied biography has just appeared in English translation (Michael Joseph, London, £12.95). Her books, recherche best sellers of the turn of the century, exist in pocket editions in a dozen languages.

Colette's career stretched over more than 60 years, bridging the 1890s of Toulouse-Lautrec, Zola's "Accuse," Sarah Bernhardt playing Rostand, and Art Nouveau, to the post-World War II period. What she wrote retains its freshness and truth, and the insatiable curiosity about her as a personality never abates.

In 1896, as the provincial, teen-age bride of the worldly Parisian journalist, Henry Gauthier-Villars, otherwise known as Willy, Colette jotted down recollections of her school days at the behest of her husband, spicing them, as ordered, with piquant bits about the sexual awakenings of adolescents. Willy published them under his name, but it was discovered that Colette had had a hand in the charts, the statistics, the names of Claudine, and in the many sequels she shared credit



**Colette in her apartment.**

She declared her independence by going on stage to shock La Belle Epoque, appearing transparently clad with the Marquise de Morny as her partner. The notorious marquise, daughter of Napoleon III's half brother, was a millionaire who went about in male attire and was frequently mistaken for a pompous headwaiter. At the Moulin Rouge, the marquise impersonated an Egyptian mummy and, reanimated by Thorelli's lascivious dance, threw off her mummy wrappings to become a deliverer. First-nighters were scandalized at the sight of two women kissing and the entertainment was banned.

**Went to the Front**

Colette divorced Lily to write without his aid. Later she married a polished aristocrat, Henri de Launay, a publisher of the newspaper *Le Matin*, by whom she had a daughter. When he was called to the colors in 1914, she went to the front as a nurse.

The 1920s kept her busy with more books, a great deal of journalism and another divorce. In 1929, Depression had her write a best-seller and reviewed the theater for a Parisian daily.

During the German occupation, her third husband, Maurice Goudeknet, was arrested by the Nazis. A collaborator told her that if he would inform on his fellow prisoners he would be spared; if not, he would be taken to the gas chambers.

Choking with indignation, Colette replied: "We choose death."

She obtained his release through high officials of her acquaintance, but Goudekot was obliged to remain in hiding, ever in danger from the night raids in which Jews and suspects were rounded up for deportation. The police were also on the lookout for her, and she trembled at the sound of a doorbell for the rest of her life.

Arthritis crippled her in old age and confined her to her home. She was carried downstairs in a sedan chair for the *sole occasions when she dined at the Grand Vefour*, the restaurant next to her Palais Royal residence. She continued to receive the press, observing an unchanging ritual.

Goudekot would usher in the

caller to be presented to Colette, who was propped up with cushions on a divan by a window overlooking the gardens of the Palais Royal.

She was a striking presence. Her fluffed-up white locks resembled a powdered wig and her theatrical, fringed green air suspension 18th century duchesse, giving audience, or a famous actress in her dressing-room between acts of a Marivaux comedy. Her heavily lined face was lit by the inquisitive sparkle of her alert eyes, circled with blue kohl. Her sharp nose and chin were distinctive features of her strength of character.

After the introductory niceties, Goudelet would take a chair in the background, reminding the visitor that Colette never expressed opinions about her literary contemporaries. Many were there, though she had hostile critics, too, especially in the conservative ranks,

"That's best," she would say softly. "What's the sense of flattering or insulting colleagues?" She had a seductive voice, warm, rich, low, gently persuasive, matured no doubt by her apprenticeship for the stage.

The interviews, one suspected after repeated visits, were carefully prepared monologues. They were almost all exactly the same, but when her interest was roused she would ad lib with spontaneous humor.

Two anecdotes were invariably included. One concerned her visit to New York in 1935, with memories of the Atlantic crossing aboard the *Normandie* and the view of Manhattan's skyline from the Empire State Building. "On Broadway I met a black cat and stooped to talk with him," she remembered, her face lighting up. "He was the only person I met in America who understood French."

**Preference for Blue**

She told of her lifelong devotion to felines, but she had no more pets. Her last beloved cat and her bulldog died in the summer of 1939.

The second anecdote was about her preference for the color blue. "When I was young a doctor warned me that blue was dangerous, that it would damage my sight. Since then, I have always written on blue paper and have had a blue desk lamp. I can still see clearly and can still



### Colette with "Willy."

write," she sniffed, with a Moliéresque skepticism about medical science.

She spoke with affection of two colleagues: Jean Cocteau, a close neighbor and close friend who popped in often and who had known her when she was Mme. Willy, and the playwright Léopold Marchand, who had dramatized some of her books.

Marchand was a descendant of one of Napoleon's generals, and his apartment contained armies of toy soldiers in the uniforms of the Empire. She had met him

when both were journalists. Her novel, "*Chéri*" had just been published and she insisted on their initial encounter there. He was brilliant, but obeyed and became a terrific comedy author.

Though Marchand was more expert at play construction than Colette, he confessed that he was not a writer. He had no ideas, characters and incidents telling depth. The harmonious Colette-Marchand collaboration can seem at times as if it were a forgery.

The role of Léa, an wealthy coquette of 50 who takes as her lover a lazy, spoiled, 20-year-old playboy, is played here by Michèle Morgan who, though a little young, is so believable as more than gesture at its complicated emotional voltage. Nor does Jean-

Pierre Bouvier conjures up the selfish, vain *gigolo* of 1910, seeming rather to have strayed in from a Noel Coward drawing-room farce.

However, the others in the cast are in close relation to their models; Georges Wakhevitch's satirical *decor* is a riot of bad taste and Rosine Delamare's costuming of period elegance. The play remains enormously amusing, filled with keen observation, the picturesque color of vanished modes and mores and Colette's unflinching flair for narration.

**Impulse to Write**

Even in her invalid years, Colette's impulse to write never slackened. On her lap-desk she scribbled away daily on blue paper under her blue lamp. Late fruits of these labors were an adaptation of *Jan de Hartog's* play, "The Four Poets," and her translation of Anita Loos' dramatization of "Gigi."

She died in 1954 at 81, the first Frenchwoman ever to be buried in the famous Pantheon. Like Molière, whose fault was that he had acted on the stage, she was refused Christian rites and Christian burials because she had acted on the stage.

As a literary artist, as a bizarre personality and as a candid portraitist of *Jean de la Fontaine's* she has few rivals.

## PEOPLE:

## Cardinal Cody's Will Aids Elderly Priests

Cardinal John Patrick Cody willed the bulk of his estate to care for sick and elderly priests, making no mention of his lifelong friend Helen Dolan Wilson, already named beneficiary of a \$100,000 insurance policy. Cody, 74, died Sunday. The Chicago Sun-Times last fall revealed the cardinal and Mrs. Wilson were the objects of a federal grand jury investigation into the alleged mishandling of church funds. No dollar amount was listed for the cardinal's assets and property, but his attorney described the holdings as "modest."

UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar, sensitive to reports he was putting aside important matters to deal with the Falkland crisis, passed up the chance to spend the day with a group of beautiful women. One of his deputies was tapped instead to greet the visitors. 13 contestants in the upcoming Miss USA pageant. A spokesman said that if the secretary-general had taken two minutes to greet the contestants, it "would undermine world peace and security." The contestants will compete for the elegant Miss Universe Miss on May 13. The winner will compete for the Miss Universe title at Lima, Peru, in July.

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Tracy Kristofferson, 20, the daughter of singer-actor Kris Kristofferson, was moved out of the intensive care unit of the hospital in Lancaster, Calif. She is recuperating from serious head and internal injuries suffered April 9 when she was thrown from Olympic star Eric Heiden's motorcycle after it was hit by a camper.

**Mikhail Baryshnikov's** former financial adviser sued him for \$1.8 million. In a suit filed in Manhattan, **Renei Saunders** said the 34-year-old dancer hired her shortly after his defection from the Soviet Union in 1974 to be his general manager, financial adviser and consultant. Saunders said he promised them that she need never be concerned about her financial future for the rest of her life, but in April, 1981, he dismissed her without warning or payment. In her suit, she said that her services had contributed "monumentally" to his success in the dance world.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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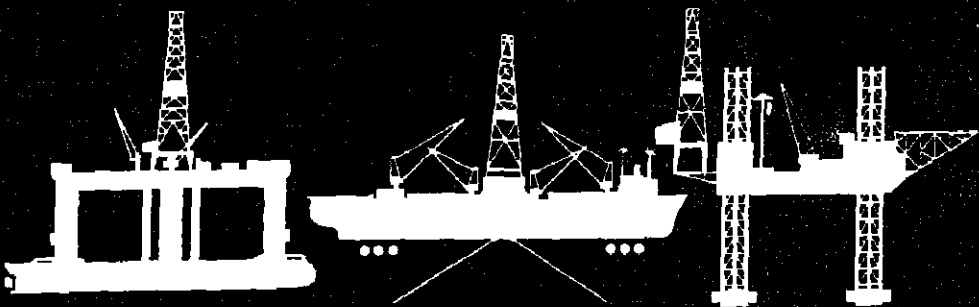
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